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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1946.

W. CAMPBELL LYONS,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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CONTENTS.

Chairmen of Committees	3
Staff of Public Health Department and General (Municipal) Hospital	3
Preface	9
Statistics and Social Conditions	11
Vital Statistics	14
Sanitary Circumstances and Housing	35
Inspection and Supervision of Food	45
Notifiable Diseases	63
Isolation Hospitals	64
General Hospital	67
Municipal Laboratories	70
Cancer	70
Tuberculosis	72
Venereal Diseases	77
Maternity and Child Welfare	82
Meteorology	93

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

at 31st December, 1946.

<i>Health Committee</i>	Alderman W. P. McANANY.
<i>Hospitals Sub-Committee</i>	Alderman W. P. McANANY.
<i>Slaughterhouse Sub-Committee</i>	Councillor J. W. HARDWICK.
<i>Maternity and Child Welfare Committee</i>	Mrs. Councillor M. E. SUTTON, J.P.
<i>Education Committee</i>	Councillor J. GARNETT, J.P.
<i>Education Welfare Sub-Committee</i>	Mrs. Alderman M. J. PEEL.
<i>Housing Committee</i>	Councillor T. W. PEEL.
<i>Town Improvement Committee</i>	Alderman J. W. MITCHELL.
<i>Social Welfare Committee</i>	Alderman C. H. SMITH, J.P.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Post or Appointment.	Name.	Qualifications.
*Medical Officer of Health Chief Tuberculosis Officer, Principal School Medical Officer.	W. CAMPBELL LYONS.	M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer.	D. B. BRADSHAW.	M.A., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Clinical Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases.	D. J. MACKINNON.	M.B., CH.B.
Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Officer, Cleadon Park Sanatorium.	O. W. MARIENFELD.	M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.F.P.S., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officers.	H. LEVY. EVELYN H. BOLT.	M.B., B.S. M.B., B.S.
Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service.	ANNIE K. WATTIE.	M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.	ANNE D. LINDSAY.	M.B., CH.B.

Post or Appointment.	Name.	Qualifications.
Ear Nose, and Throat Surgeon.(School Health Service).	P. MACMURRAY ‡	M.B., D.L.O.
Consult. Ophthalmologist (School Health Service)	T. GOWANS. ‡	M.B., CH.B.
Senior Dental Officer.	F. INNES.	L.D.S.
School Dental Surgeon.	J. L. REID. ‡	L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon (Mat. & Child Welfare, etc.)	J. S. OLIVER. ‡ (died, 22/1/47).	L.D.S.
Public Vaccinator.	J. I. SMITH. T. W. CARSTAIRS. A. de REDDER.	M.B., CH.B. M.B., CH.B. M.B., B.S.
Borough Analyst.	C. J. H. STOCK.	B.Sc., F.I.C.
Food Inspector, etc.	W. A. C. HILL, (died 22/8/46).	Cert. R.S.I., and Meat Inspector's Certificate.
Chief Food Inspector and Chief Sanitary Inspector	H. B. PARRY, (commenced 11/11/46).	do.
District Sanitary and Housing Inspectors.	R. W. WEIR. C. SKELTON. (resigned 1/9/46). J. MCVAY. J. WANN. J. R. WILSON. T. H. WILLIAMS.	Cert. R.S.I. do. do. and Meat Inspector's Cert. do. do. do. do. Cert. R.S.I.
Inspector under the Shops Acts.	T. TINN. (Resigned, 30/5/46). J. E. TURNBULL. (commenced 31/5/46).	..... .....
Vaccination Officer, etc.	A. T. LAWSON.	
Superintendent Health Visitor and Lay Supervisor of Midwives.	MISS R. FREEMAN. (Resigned, 4/10/46).	S.R.N. and S.C.M.
Superintendent Health Visitor.	MISS E. MYCOCK. (commenced, 4/11/46).	S.R.N., S.C.M. and H.V. Certificate.
Lay Supervisor of Midwives.	MRS. S. A. INNES. (Commenced 11/11/46)	S.R.N. and S.C.M.

* Also Medical Officer to the North East Durham Joint Smallpox Hospital Board. ‡ Part time Officials also in Consultant or Private Practice.

Post or Appointment.	Name.	Qualifications.
Health Visitors.	MISS M. MUNRO.	S.R.N. and S.C.M.
	MISS R. BARRELL.	do.
	MRS. E. COWLEY.	do.
	MISS J. B. CLARK.	do.
	MISS C. W. EVERSON.	do. and H.V.
		Certificate
	MISS M. SHERRY.	do. do.
	MISS J. SIMPSON.	do. do.
	MISS E. METCALFE.	do. do.
	(Resigned, 30/9/46).	
	MISS F. E. SMITH.	do. do.
	(Resigned 2/11/46).	
	MRS. P. STEWART.	do. do.
	(Commenced 1/5/46).	
	MRS. B. M. HAGGARTY	do. do.
	(commenced 2/12/46).	
	MISS E. RAMSAY.	S.R.N. and S.C.M.
School Nurses	MRS. D. MCPHEE.	do.
	MRS. E. JOWSEY.	do.
	(Resigned, 7/9/46).	
	MISS J. G. NISBETT.	do.
	(Commenced 1/3/46).	
	MRS. E. HAYDEN.	do.
	(Commenced 28/10/46)	
Chief Admin. Clerk.	J. YEOMAN.	Cert. R.S.I.
Senior Admin. Clerk	C. HYMERS.	do. and Meat Inspector's Cert.
Admin. Asst. Clerk.	J. HILTON.	Cert. R.S.I.
Clerks (as at 31/12/46).	G. F. KERSHAW.	....
	W. JOHNSON.	..
	A. E. BENNETT.	...
	S. PRATT.	....
	H. BROOKS.	...
	MISS E. PARK.	..
	MISS M. SPRY.	....
	MISS J. TINMOUTH.	...
	MISS N. THOMSON.	..
	MRS. M. BADGER.	...
	MISS E. HARGREAVES.	....
	MRS. I. GREENHALGH.	...
	MISS O. SNAITH	....
	(H.M.F.)	
	MISS M. GIBSON.	....
	(H.M.F.).	
	MISS J. DOUGLAS.	....
	MISS M. TENNET.	....
	MISS A. HALL.	...

Post or Appointment.	Name.	Qualifications.
Dental Attendant, School Health Service.	MISS O. DEAKIN.	.....
Matron, Deans Isolation Hospital.	MISS M. M. BUCHANAN.	S.R.N.
Matron, Cleadon Park Sanatorium	MISS L. ALLISON, (died 6/10/46).	S.R.N.
Sister-in-Charge, Cleadon Park Sanatorium.	MISS G. I. TULIP. (commenced 7/9/46).	S.R.N., S.C.M.
V. D. Clinic, Nurses.	MRS. M. DODDS.	S.R.N.
	MISS A. L. RIDLEY.	S.R.N.
Male Nurse.	J. B. BENTLEY.	
Male Attendant	W. LEWTHWAITE.	
Scabies Clinic Attendant.	MRS. C. A. GLATTBACH	
Domiciliary Midwives (21)		
Home Helps and Domestic Helpers (3).		
Rodent Operator (1).		

GENERAL HOSPITAL STAFF.

At 31st December, 1946.

Post or Appointment.	Name.	Qualifications.
(a) MEDICAL STAFF	Resident and Non-Resident.	
Medical Superintendent.	N. STRANG.	M.B., ch.B.
Senior Assistant Medical Officer.	R. T. TOWSON.	B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M.
Assistant Medical Officer.	D. McNICOL. J. RYDER.	M.B., ch.B. M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.R.C.P.I.
	M. SPIRO. DOROTHY ROBERTSON.	M.B., B.S. M.B., B.S.
Obstetric Medical Officer.	FRANCES R. BRIERTON.	M.B., ch.B., D.P.H.
(b) VISITING STAFF.		
Consultant Surgeon.	J. COLLINGWOOD STEWART.	M.S., F.R.C.S.
Consultant Physician.	W. H. DICKINSON.	O.B.E., M.D., D.T.M. and H.
Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist.	T. G. ROBINSON.	M.C.R.P. (Ed.), D.P.H. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.S.S.A., M.R.C.O.G.
Consultant E. N. T. Surgeon.	P. MACMURRAY.	M.B., D.L.O.
Consultant Bacteriologist.	H. A. COOKSON.	F.R.S. (Ed.), M.D., F.R.C.P. F.R.C.S. (Ed.) D.P.H. (Ed.)
Visiting Radiologist.	M. W. H. MACKAY.	M.B., B.S.
Anaesthetist.	J. JACKSON.	M.B., B.S.
Visiting Dentist	J. SUTHERLAND OLIVER (died 22/1/47).	L.D.S.
Pathologist (Joint appointment with Ingham Infirmary).	K. S. RODAN.	M.D.
(c) ANCILLARY	STAFF.	
Physiotherapist.	MISS M. BARRASS.	
Radiographer	MISS L. ELDING.	
Pharmacist.	MR. T. H. CHEETHAM.	
Dispenser.	MISS M. P. HELLAM.	

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I have the honour to present my annual report on the health and sanitary conditions in the County Borough and the work of the Public Health Département during the year 1946.

The population increased to 100,360 and on this figure the various calculations of vital statistics are based. The birth rate further increased to 22.0 per 1,000 of the population while the death rate declined from 14.4 in 1945 to 13.4 in 1946.

The infant mortality rate was 66 per 1,000 births. This death rate among infants under one year of age has been lower in South Shields on only two occasions, 65 in 1938 and 51 in 1944, but it is still too high and is higher than the rate for the country generally.

There were only two deaths from diphtheria, both in children who had not been protected by immunisation. These deaths could have been prevented. The death rate from this disease was the lowest since 1932.

The death rate from tuberculosis was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough and was 1.02 per 1,000 of the population. The rate is still higher than that for the country as a whole. There were 24 more cases of tuberculosis notified than in 1945 but these are more than accounted for by 38 notifications among Service and Merchant Navy personnel.

During 1946 two mothers lost their lives as a result of conditions due to pregnancy. This represents a maternal mortality rate of 0.91 per 1,000 births ; it is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough and compares very favourably with the rate for the whole country.

The number of deaths from cancer showed a reduction on the figure for 1945 while the number of deaths from influenza was the lowest on record.

With regard to infectious diseases, there were fewer notifications of the principal zymotic diseases than in any previous year and there were only 32 cases of actual diphtheria.

In that part of the report which deals with housing it will be seen that 3,534 families are living in houses which are much below a reasonable standard of fitness for habitation. Many of these houses were condemned in 1939 and on account of the difficulty in having

repairs carried out during the war years, they have fallen further into a state of disrepair and dilapidation. In spite of the difficulties of the housing situation, steps should be taken as quickly as possible to provide for the rehousing of these families.

I have pleasure in thanking my staff for their continued co-operation, their loyalty and conscientious work during 1946.

The department suffered a severe loss in the deaths of three well esteemed members. Mr. W. A. C. Hill, Food and Drugs Inspector, who died in August had been on the staff of the department since 1905, first as District Sanitary Inspector and then Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act. Mr. Hill in remedying some of the insanitary conditions in the Borough, and his outstanding work in the protection of the public health from diseased and contaminated food will be long remembered. Through his zeal for his work and unconcern for his own welfare he contracted a disease which cost him an arm. He was due to retire on pension two years ago, but continued to give most valuable service during the war. He was an example of all a public official should be in his life and work.

Miss L. Allison, Matron of the Cleadon Park Sanatorium, who died in October, joined the service in 1914, first in the Tuberculosis Clinic and then, after four years service with the Forces during the First World War, she became Matron of the Sanatorium at its inception. She devoted herself wholeheartedly to the welfare and comfort of her patients and her staff and there are many who have reason to remember her with gratitude. She died a few weeks after her retirement.

Mr. J. Sutherland Oliver, L.D.S., was Dental Surgeon in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and to the South Shields General Hospital and Cleadon Park Sanatorium from 1938 to his death in January, 1947. During the war he carried out an investigation on the treatment of pyorrhoea on behalf of the Ministry of Health and gave valuable service in the first aid posts, and at air raid incidents.

The Department is poorer by the loss of these three colleagues.

W. CAMPBELL LYONS.

*Public Health Department,
Stanhope Road,
South Shields.*

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area of Borough (including inland water but excluding foreshore and tidal water)	4,104 acres.
Population at Census, 1931	113,455
Resident population, Registrar-General's estimate for year 1946	100,360
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1946(according to Rate Books)	30,451
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1946	£570,653
Produce of a penny rate (estimate for 1946-47)	£2,178

Social Conditions.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, ship-repairing, coal-mining and export. Under the Government's Development Schemes, new factories have been established for the manufacture of dolls, electrical and engineering fittings, gowns, lingerie, slippers, chemicals and pickles. These industries, in contrast to the older established heavy industries, provide employment for many women. This new factor in the life of South Shields will bring its own problems with it: obvious examples are the Day Nurseries, established by the Council as a War-time emergency measure, but which may well become a permanency if many women find employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT :—

I am indebted to Mr. W. Thomson, Manager of the Employment Exchange, for the yearly information relating to unemployment which I have summarised below.

The average numbers on the live registers taken from the monthly returns, were as follows :—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Men (age 21-64)	6,816	4,141	1,755	522	586	624	530	1,689
Young Men								
(age 18-20)	404	274	101	32	33	31	32	73
Boys (age 16-17)	202	148	62	48	33	34	37	56
Boys (age 14-15) ..	220	94	54	40	33	38	51	58
Women (age 21-64)	411	445	305	158	145	117	203	415
Young Women								
(age 18-20)	247	261	146	45	38	35	55	64
Girls (age 16-17)	177	169	62	41	35	28	32	50
Girls (age 14-15)	213	118	60	46	39	53	87	59
Total	8,690	5,650	2,545	932	942	960	1,027	2,464

Of the different groups the percentage of unemployed was as follows :—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Men (age 21-64)	32	22	11	3	4	4	4	9
Young Men								
(age 18-20)	21	15	7	2	3	2	2	6
Boys (age 16-17)	13	10	4	3	2	2	3	4
Boys (age 14-15)	18	7	5	4	3	4	5	5
Women (age 21-64)	15	15	10	4	4	3	5	9
Young Women								
(age 18-20)	15	16	10	4	4	3	4	4
Girls (age 16-17)	16	14	6	4	3	2	3	4
Girls (age 14-15)	25	14	9	7	5	6	10	6
Total	27	19	10	4	4	4	4	8

The maximum and minimum numbers of persons unemployed during the year were :—

MAXIMUM.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Men (age 21-64) ..	8,626	5,915	4,774	648	754	697	823	1,958
Young Men								
(age 18-20) ..	558	385	205	41	43	36	58	85
Boys (age 16-17)	268	259	104	64	53	51	61	65
Boys (age 14-15) ..	285	161	141	67	57	80	83	134
Women (age 21-64)	579	553	479	207	206	172	358	568
Young Women								
(age 18-20) ..	393	342	299	71	66	55	92	82
Girls (age 16-17) ..	281	270	107	53	46	43	52	78
Girls (age 14-15) ..	252	202	167	77	75	97	150	129
MINIMUM.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Men (age 21-64) ..	4,900	2,932	507	344	453	536	374	1051
Young Men								
(age 18-20)	316	201	29	15	24	26	21	55
Boys (age 16-17) ..	129	83	27	33	18	15	21	46
Boys (age 14-15)	162	54	20	14	20	13	14	17
Women (age 21-64)	247	362	149	144	73	82	55	330
Young Women								
(age 18-20) ..	144	202	52	23	19	22	12	52
Girls (age 16-17)	105	118	28	26	23	8	23	39
Girls (age 14-15)	157	73	11	16	9	31	22	24

HEALTH INSURANCE :—

The number of insured persons in the Borough on 1st January, 1947, was 51,218, as compared with 45,969 a year previously.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during 1946 was 221,590, at a cost of £12,058, as compared with 213,613 during 1945, at a cost of £10,818.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE :—

The following information regarding Public Assistance during the year 1939 to 1946 has been supplied from time to time by the Director of Social Welfare :—

(1) Number of persons who received Out-door Relief :—

Year.	Ordinary.			Unemployed.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1939	2,554	4,002	2,930	351	206	328
1940	2,259	3,417	2,569	311	229	327
1941	1,226	1,936	2,079	474	510	943
1942	970	1,497	1,606	161	159	398
1943	867	1,256	1,361	40	36	99
1944	794	1,153	1,235	70	64	159
1945	794	1,141	1,318	97	97	273
1946	767	1,218	1,345	59	60	149

(2) Number of persons who also received Out-door Medical Relief :—

Year.	Ordinary.			Unemployed.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1939	266	605	170	16	16	18
1940	288	363	137	12	19	18
1941	186	185	119	11	15	14
1942	37	148	91	—	—	—
1943	29	133	55	—	—	—
1944	30	93	41	—	—	—
1945	23	106	39	—	—	—
1946	22	133	80	2	5	7

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Registrar General estimated the population for the year 1946 at 100,360. This large increase (6,680) over 1945 is accounted for by the natural increase in the population (excess of births over deaths) of 862, by demobilisation of service personnel, and the return of evacuees and those who had voluntarily moved to rural areas. The establishment of new industries under the Government's Development Schemes also must be responsible for a certain influx to the County Borough.

Births.

The number of births registered during the year was 2,206, adjusted for inward and outward transfers. This is the highest number recorded since 1931. It is equivalent to an annual birth rate of 22.0. This rate has been exceeded in only one year since 1926 (in 1944 when the rate was 22.6).

The proportion of males to females in the births was :—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>No. of Males per 1,000 females.</i>
1,162.	1,044.	1,113.

The number of illegitimate births was :—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
78.	54.	132.

The illegitimate birth rate was 6.0% of the total birth rate, as against 6.7% in 1945.

The number of still births, with the 1945 figures for comparison, is shown below :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Legitimate.</i>		<i>Illegitimate.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Births.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
1945	22	21	5	2	50	2.6
1946	33	27	6	6	72	3.2

The birth rate for South Shields as compared with the country generally was as follows :—

	<i>Live Births.</i>	<i>Still Births.</i>
England and Wales.....	19.1	0.53
126 County Boroughs and great towns	22.2	0.67
148 smaller towns	21.3	0.59
London Administrative County	21.5	0.54
South Shields	22.0	0.72

Deaths.

During 1946, there were 1,344 deaths among South Shields residents; of these 750 were males and 594 females. This is equivalent to a death rate of 13.4 as compared to 14.4 in 1945. The figure excludes 168 deaths in non-residents but includes 48 deaths of South Shields residents who died away from the Borough. 59.3% of the total deaths occurred in persons over 60 years of age.

Deaths from bronchitis and other respiratory diseases (apart from pneumonia) showed a marked increase. A rise was also recorded in deaths from intra-cranial haemorrhage, but those from heart diseases showed a marked decrease. (In this connection see paragraph on classification of causes of death, page 18).

A small fall was recorded in cancer deaths.

There were only two deaths from diphtheria during the year.

The zymotic death rate, maternal mortality, tuberculosis death rate and influenza death rate all reached record low levels for the Borough.

The death rate for South Shields as compared with the country generally was as follows :—

England and Wales.....	11.5
126 County Boroughs and great towns	12.7
148 smaller towns	11.7
London Administrative County	12.7
South Shields	13.4

The death rate for South Shields in the four quarters of the year was as follows :—

1st quarter	18.1
2nd quarter	12.3
3rd quarter	10.1
4th quarter	13.0

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate was 66 as against 70 in 1945.

Maternal Mortality.

There were only two deaths in 1946 from maternity conditions, the rate being 0.9 per 1,000 births.

The chief causes of death were as follows :—

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Percentage of total.</i>
Heart diseases	248	18.5
Cancer	184	13.7
Tuberculosis	103	7.7
Pneumonia	45	3.3
Bronchitis	118	8.8
Arterio-sclerosis, etc.	60	4.5
Cerebral haemorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.	117	8.7
Nephritis	28	2.1
Violence and accidents	58	4.3
Influenza	10	0.7
Prematurity and diseases of early infancy	78	5.8

The age at death is summarised as follows :—

	<i>No. of deaths.</i>	<i>Percentage of total.</i>
Under 1 year	145	10.8
1-4 years	23	1.7
5-14 years	21	1.6
15-24 years	39	2.9
25-34 years	46	3.4
35-44 years	67	5.0
45-59 years	206	15.3
Over 60 years	797	59.3

Coroner's inquests were held in respect of 64 deaths. In 11 cases the Coroner ordered a post-mortem examination, but it was found unnecessary to hold inquests. There were 57 deaths which were not certified by a medical practitioner and on whom no inquest or Coroner's post-mortem examination was held.

520 deaths or 39 per cent. of the total occurred in institutions, as follows :—

General Hospital and Harton Institution	391*
Ingham Infirmary	91*
Deans Hospital	2
Cleadon Park Sanatorium	2
Institutions outside the Borough	34

* Exclusive of 159 deaths in the General Hospital and Harton Institution, and 3 in the Ingham Infirmary, among non-residents of the Borough.

The 34 deaths in institutions outside the Borough occurred as follows :—

Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle	6
Fleming Memorial Hospital, Newcastle	1
General Hospital, Newcastle	2
Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital	6
Gateshead Mental Hospital	8
Other Hospitals and Sanatoria	11

The causes of death in institutions are set out in Table 3, page 33.

In the following table, the South Shields death rates in 1946 are compared with provisional rates for the country generally, the county boroughs and the smaller towns.

	Death rate per 1,000 population.								Deaths per 1,000 live births.	
	All Causes	Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Infant Mortality Rate
England and Wales	11.5	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	.15	4.4	43
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns	12.7	.00	.00	.01	.00	.02	.01	.13	6.1	46
148 Smaller Towns	11.7	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	.14	2.8	37
London	12.7	.00	—	.01	.00	.02	.01	.12	4.2	41
South Shields	13.4	—	—	.02	.01	.01	.02	.10	5.4	66

The tabulation of deaths as given in Table 1, page 19, follows the Detailed International List of Causes (1938 Revision) and the classification has been done in accordance with the rules contained in the Registrar-General's Manual in connection with that List.

The fourth (1929 Revision) of the International List was in use in South Shields from 1937 to 1945. A principal change in the system of classification is that whereas in the earlier Rules (1929 and previously) rules were given for the selection of a chief cause of death where the medical certificate gave two or more jointly stated causes, the 1938 Rules in general, accept the condition given by the medical practitioner as the primary cause of death as set out in part I of the certificate.

It has been found locally that this change of procedure has led to an increase in the number of deaths assigned to Intra-cranial lesions (Apoplexy, etc.), and Bronchitis with a corresponding decrease in the number assigned to Heart Diseases and Arteriosclerosis.

At the request of the Ministry of Health the short list of the causes of death as supplied by the Registrar-General is included in the report (Table 1 (A), page 27) in order that the relation between the local tabulation and the statistics supplied by the Registrar-General may be compared. There is substantial agreement, but as the Registrar-General points out, the classification of some deaths in respect of which the certifying medical practitioners have given indefinite causes is modified in the light of further information obtained by him from them by special enquiries; this possible source of discrepancy should be borne in mind.

TABLE 1.—CAUSES OF DEATH during 1946, of Persons belonging to the County Borough of South Shields, classified in accordance with the Registrar-General's Manual of the Detailed International List of Causes (1929 Revision), as adapted for use in England and Wales.

(This list has been abridged by omitting headings against which no deaths have been recorded during the year)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	All Ages	AGES AT DEATH.																							
				0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80+			
6. Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1		1							1																	
8. Scarlet fever		1	1						1																		
9. Whooping cough		1	1	1																							
10. Diphtheria		2	2						1		1																
13b. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	56	30	86	1					1	7	12	13	10	6	9	7	6	3	2	5	2			1			
14. " " meninges, etc.	3	7	10	2	1				2		2		1														
15. " " intestines, etc.	2		2	1							1																
19. " " lymphatic system	1		1		1																						
20. " " genito urinary "	1		1														1										
22a. " " acute general miliary		2	2						2																		
c. " " dissem. not acute or chronic		1	1								1																
24a. Septicaemia	1		1																								
30a. Loco motor ataxia	2	1	3		1											2		1									
b. General paralysis of insane	1		1													1											
c. Aneurysm of aorta	2	2	4														2		1	1			1				
db. Other or unspecified syphilis	2	1	3										2														
dd.																											
33a1. Influenza with pneumonia	1		1																		1						
a2. " with other resp. com.	3		3												1				1								
b1. " with non-resp. com.	2	1	3													2		1									
b2. " without complications	1	2	3						1								1			1							
35. Measles	1	1	2																								

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M. F.	All Ages	AGES AT DEATH.																					
			0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80+	
45a. Cancer, lip	1	1																			1			80
c. " other buccal cavity, etc.	4	5																			1	2		2
46a. " oesophagus	8	10																			3	2		2
b. " stomach and duodenum	26	45											3	1	4	4		6	7	6		8		2
c. " intestines (not duod. or rectum)	13	23												1	4	3			3	6		3		2
d. " rectum	7	15													1	2			7					1
e. " liver & biliary passages	9	12														1		1	3	2		2		2
f. " pancreas	3	5												1		1				1		1		
g. " peritoneum	1	2														1		1						
47a. " larynx and trachea	1	1																						
b. " lung and pleura	19	22							1				2	4	1	1		7	2		2			1
c. " unspecified respiratory	1	1															1	1						
48a. " cervix		6												1	2				1					
b. " uterine		2																						
48. " other female genital		4																						
50. " breast		14											1	1	2			3	4	1	1	1		1
51b. " prostate	5	5																	2	1	1			1
52. " urinary organs	2	3																1		1	1			
53. " skin		1																						
54a. " brain (glioma)	2	2						1											1					
55b. " bones	1	2																						
d2. " other organs	2	3																	1					
58b. Acute rheumatic endocarditis		1																						
59a. Rheumatoid arthritis	1	4							1												1	1		2
b. Other chronic articular rheumatism	2	2																						
61. Diabetes mellitus	4	14													1	2		2	3	2	2			1

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	All Ages	AGES AT DEATH.																				
				0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80+
94a. b. Diseases of coronary arteries Angina pectoris (without mention of coronary disease)	32	10	42														4	1	3	6	12	8	4	4
95a. b. Functional heart disease	1	7	8															1	3	1	1	2		
c. Heart disease (rheumatic)	2	5	7															1	1	1	1	3	1	
96. Other heart diseases	4	5	9														2		2	1		4	1	
97. Aneurysm		1	1														1							
98. Arterio sclerosis	17	16	33															1						
99. Gangrene	3		3																					
100a. Other diseases of arteries	1	1	2											1				1						
b. Varices	2		2																					
102. Other diseases of veins	1	2	3																			1	1	
High blood pressure	11	5	16											2			2		2	5	2	1	2	2
106a3. Acute Bronchitis with myocardial diseases		1	1																					1
a6. Acute bronchitis without com- plications	11	6	17	8	3																1	2	1	2
b1. Chronic bronchitis with influenza	1		1									1												
b3. Chronic bronchitis with myocardial disease	11	10	21														1	1	1	7	2	4	2	3
b4. Chronic bronchitis with Arterio sclerosis	1		1																			1		
b6. Chronic bronchitis without complications (1-5)	26	12	38										1					2	2	4	6	8	4	6
c1. Bronchitis not distinguished	1		1																					
c2. Bronchitis with chronic endo- carditis, etc.	3	2	5																2			2	1	

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE 1 (A)—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH
OF SOUTH SHIELDS DURING THE YEAR 1946. (SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	AGE GROUPS.					
			0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES	M F	749 595	93 52	16 7	8 13	85 66	193 126	354 331
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Cerebro-spinal fever.....	M F	1 ...	...	1...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet fever	M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping cough	M F	1 ...	...	...	1...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria.....	M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M F	2 53	...	...	1 ...	1 31	17 2	5 3
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	M F	30 9	1 2	2 ...	2 6	24 4	1...	...
8. Syphilitic diseases	M F	11 7	1 ...	...	...	2 1	4 2	1 1
9. Influenza	M F	4 8	...	...	...	1 1	2 6	1 1
10. Measles	M F	3 1	...	...	1 ...	...	1...	...
11. Acute Polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	M F	1 ...	1...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 1 (A.)—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	AGE GROUPS.					
			0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer of the buccal cavity and oesophagus (M) : uterus (F)	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	M	13	...	...	...	1	2	11
15. Cancer of the breast	F	8	...	...	...	3	4	3
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	28	...	...	...	1	13	12
17. Diabetes	F	19	...	...	...	...	6	12
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Heart diseases	F	13	...	...	...	2	7	4
20. Other diseases of the circulatory system	M	64	...	1	1	9	25	29
21. Bronchitis	F	38	...	...	...	1	13	23
22. Pneumonia	M	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
23. Other respiratory diseases	F	10	...	...	...	...	4	6
24. Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	M	63	...	...	1	...	14	48
	F	57	...	...	...	1	19	37
	M	126	...	...	...	5	34	87
	F	133	...	...	...	11	20	102
	M	32	...	...	...	1	8	23
	F	23	...	...	...	...	4	19
	M	69	11	2	...	3	18	35
	F	48	3	3	...	2	7	33
	M	25	11	3	...	4	4	3
	F	22	7	...	...	2	7	6
	M	20	...	...	...	...	16	4
	F	13	...	...	...	...	6	7
	M	5	...	...	...	2	3	...
	F	4	...	...	...	2	1	1

TABLE 1 (A.)—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All ages.	AGE GROUPS.					
			0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	M	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
	F	9	9	...	...	...	...	1
26. Appendicitis	M	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	3	...	9
27. Other digestive diseases	M	17	1	1	...	3	3	7
	F	15	2	...	...	...	5	8
28. Nephritis	M	14	...	1	...	2	3	9
	F	15	...	...	1	...	...	...
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	F	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
30. Other maternal causes	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Premature birth	M	24	24	...	...	...	...	...
	F	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	M	30	29	...	1	...	...	...
	F	16	15	...	...	...	1	3
33. Suicide	M	7	...	...	...	2	2	2
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Road traffic accidents	M	4	1	1	...	...	1	...
	F	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
35. Other violent causes	M	34	2	2	1	12	10	7
	F	12	1	...	...	1	1	9
36. All other causes	M	87	6	3	1	5	5	67
	F	70	2	2	2	4	15	45

TABLE 2.—Deaths during 1946 : Seasonal and Ward Distribution.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	WARDS.															
						Shields.	Beacon.	St. Hilda.	Hadrian.	Holborn.	Laygate.	Victoria.	Bents.	Rekendyke.	Westoe.	Deans.	Tyne Dock.	Simonside.	West Park.	Harton.	Unknown.
All Causes (Certified (Uncertified	1287 57	424 25	303 6	249 7	311 19	16 ...	74 2	24 2	77 5	26 ...	49 4	93 2	97 6	79 8	118 4	89 4	98 3	107 5	117 3	219 9	4 ...
1. Typhoid and para- typhoid fevers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping cough	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis of respira- tory system	86	28	19	14	25	...	4	2	4	3	2	6	6	5	2	2	11	4	14	21	...
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	17	...	10	3	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	4	1	2	...
8. Syphilitic disease	11	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	1
9. Influenza	10	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
10. Measles	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Acute infectious encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. (a) Cancer of buccal cavity and oesoph- phagus (males only)	13	6	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	...
(b) Cancer of uterus	8	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	...

TABLE 2.—(Continued).

14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	45	15	10	9	11	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	8	4	5	3	2	1	7	1	9	.....
15. Cancer of breast	14	2	3	6	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....
16. Cancer of all other sites	104	25	21	31	27	1	7	9	2	.....	2	10	13	5	14	6	10	5	10	17	.....
17. Diabetes	14	4	3	2	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	117	37	33	21	26	4	6	4	4	.....	3	4	12	6	9	7	12	10	13	20	.....
19. Heart disease	248	92	62	35	59	4	14	17	4	.....	13	19	15	10	34	20	14	18	22	39	.....
20. Other diseases of the circulatory system	60	17	18	10	15	.....	2	2	1	.....	3	3	8	5	9	2	5	3	6	8	1
21. Bronchitis	118	57	14	21	26	.....	8	13	1	.....	6	8	6	11	6	10	4	13	8	22	.....
22. Pneumonia	46	20	7	6	13	2	2	6	2	.....	1	4	5	2	3	5	6	6	.....	2	.....
23. Other respiratory diseases	37	20	8	2	7	1	1	1	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	5	.....	2	6	5	10	1
24. Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	10	4	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	12	5	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....
26. Appendicitis	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Other digestive diseases	38	12	6	9	11	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	7	10	.....
28. Nephritis	28	7	6	10	5	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	2	7	2	.....	2	2	.....	1	5	.....
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Other maternal causes	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Premature birth	39	7	17	10	5	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	5	1	2	4	1	2	7	3	6	.....
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	40	8	11	11	10	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	3	1	5	7	3	4	7	.....
33. Suicide	9	2	2	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....
34. Road traffic accidents	6	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....
35. Other violent causes	43	10	11	8	14	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	5	2	1	4	7	1	2	11	.....
36. All other causes	160	55	35	27	43	3	8	4	10	1	9	10	13	15	12	13	12	14	11	24	1
TOTAL	1344	449	309	256	330	16	76	26	82	26	53	95	103	87	122	93	101	112	120	228	4

TABLE 3.—Deaths during 1946 in Institutions ; and Transferable Deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in Institutions in the Borough.		Deaths of South Shields Residents in Institutions outside of the Borough.	Transferable Deaths.	
	Residents.	Non-Residents.		Residents.	Non-Residents.
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .....	...	...	...	...	...
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	1	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet fever	1	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping cough	1	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria .....	...	...	1	1	...
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	45	20	1	1	22
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	16	6	1	1	6
8. Syphilitic diseases	7	2	2	2	2
9. Influenza	1	1	...	...	1
10. Measles	1	...	...	...	...
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...
12. Acute infectious encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...
13. (a) Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (Males only)	3	2	1	1	2
(b) Cancer of uterus	3	1	...	...	1
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	16	6	...	...	6
15. Cancer of breast	6	2	...	...	2
16. Cancer of all other sites	30	7	7	7	7
17. Diabetes	3	2	...	...	2
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	37	17	2	3	17
19. Heart disease	44	13	2	10	14
20. Other diseases of the circulatory system	27	2	...	1	2

TABLE 3.—Continued.—Deaths during 1946 in Institutions; and Transferable Deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in Institutions in the Borough.		Deaths of South Shields Residents in Institutions outside of the Borough.	Transferable Deaths.	
	Residents.	Non-Residents.		Residents.	Non-Residents.
21. Bronchitis	14	8	2	3	9
22. Pneumonia	21	5	2	2	5
23. Other respiratory diseases	9	1	1	1	1
24. Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	7	3	.....	.....	3
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Appendicitis	2	2	.....	.....	2
27. Other digestive diseases	18	4	2	2	4
28. Nephritis	7	1	1	1	1
29. Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	1	1	.....	.....	1
30. Other maternal causes	1	2	.....	.....	2
31. Premature birth	6	3	.....	.....	3
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	30	3	.....	.....	3
33. Suicide	1	1	.....	.....	2
34. Road traffic accidents	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Other violent causes	27	6	4	7	7
36. All other causes	92	41	5	5	41
TOTAL	486	162	34	48	168

TABLE 4.—POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR 1927-1946

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total deaths registered in the Borough		Transfer- able Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the Borough.			
		Uncor- rected Num- ber.	Net				Of Non-Residents registered in the Borough	Of Residents not registered in the Borough	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages	
			Num- ber.	Rate	Num- ber.	Rate			Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Num- ber.	Rate
1927	123,400	2,470	2,449	19.8	1,725	14.0	164	79	225	92	1,640	13.3
1928	121,800	2,500	2,468	20.3	1,766	14.5	141	74	226	92	1,699	13.9
1929	119,600	2,370	2,355	19.7	1,925	16.1	174	69	288	122	1,820	15.2
1930	116,500	2,411	2,396	20.6	1,602	13.8	133	78	221	92	1,547	13.3
1931	114,200	2,377	2,362	20.7	1,868	16.4	157	75	272	115	1,786	15.6
1932	114,000	2,168	2,168	19.0	1,632	14.3	168	63	152	70	1,527	13.4
1933	114,100	1,961	1,963	17.2	1,679	14.7	185	64	182	93	1,558	13.7
1934	112,750	2,059	2,013	17.9	1,617	14.3	180	51	168	83	1,488	13.2
1935	112,000	1,969	1,930	17.2	1,545	13.8	196	60	154	80	1,409	12.6
1936	a111,350	1,924	1,878	16.9	1,607	14.4	189	49	163	87	1,467	13.2
1937	111,000	1,903	1,831	16.5	1,664	15.0	217	38	147	80	1,485	13.4
1938	110,400	2,007	1,897	17.2	1,645	14.9	172	47	124	65	1,520	13.8
1939	d106,900	1,883	1,834	16.7	1,594	14.9	224	58	120	66	1,428	13.4
1940	99,550	1,843	1,714	17.2	1,676	16.8	237	91	126	75	1,530	15.4
1941	92,910	1,732	1,597	17.2	1,793	19.3	229	109	146	92	1,673	18.0
1942	89,480	1,712	1,590	17.8	1,492	16.7	223	63	126	79	1,332	14.9
1943	86,130	1,822	1,696	19.7	1,622	18.8	231	68	127	75	1,459	16.9
1944	91,040	2,184	2,058	22.6	1,436	15.8	189	59	104	51	1,306	14.3
1945	93,680	2,008	1,882	20.1	1,482	15.8	195	64	131	70	1,351	14.4
1946	100,360	2,257	2,206	22.0	1,464	14.6	168	48	145	66	1,344	13.4

NOTES.—(a) The rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of the population.

(b) “Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, died in a district other than that in which they resided.

^a Modified estimate for calculation of rates as Borough was extended on 1st April, 1936 (mid-year estimate for extended Borough, 111,800).

^d The population for the calculation of the birth rate for this year as given by the Registrar General was 110,000.

TABLE 5.—BIRTH-RATES, INFANT MORTALITY RATES, AND DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES, 1871-1946.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.								Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Influenza.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.
				Total.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	* Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	"Fever"	† Diarrhoea.							
Mean 1871-1880	50,580	43.1	25.5	6.0	.86	.42	1.44	.12	.78	.79	1.59	1.91	....	....	....	....	....	164
Mean 1881-1890	66,520	38.8	20.5	2.3	.01	.34	.45	.10	.44	.19	.78	1.84	....	....	....	....	....	140
Mean 1891-1900	87,022	36.1	20.1	2.45	.00	.44	.22	.11	.46	.28	.93	1.60	1.00	.63	2.00	1.47	.29	166
Mean 1901-1910	104,186	33.9	17.9	2.03	.02	.45	.17	.16	.47	.10	.66	1.50	.71	.72	1.41	1.28	.25	140
Mean 1911-1920	109,843	28.9	18.1	1.47	.00	.38	.09	.09	.26	.04	.61	1.53	.59	.90	1.72	1.67	.84	126
Mean 1921-1930	122,170	23.2	13.9	0.79	.00	.19	.03	.08	.19	.01	.29	1.33	.44	1.09	1.15	1.17	.52	98
1931	114,200	20.7	15.6	0.77	....	.39	....	.02	.23	....	.13	1.24	.46	1.22	1.35	1.37	.60	115
1932	114,000	19.0	13.4	0.27	....	.07	....	....	.11	....	.10	1.46	.46	1.30	0.86	0.71	.35	70
1933	114,100	17.2	13.7	0.74	....	.31	.01	.04	.13	....	.25	1.39	.45	1.45	0.82	0.74	.44	93
1934	112,750	17.9	13.2	0.47	....	.13	.03	.07	.09	....	.15	1.28	.47	1.26	0.77	0.84	.30	83
1935	112,000	17.2	12.6	0.55	....	.14	.04	.11	.02	....	.24	1.06	.37	1.28	0.61	0.63	.21	80
1936†	111,350	16.9	13.2	0.43	....	.07	.05	.07	.03	....	.21	0.85	.23	1.63	0.73	0.70	.17	87
1937	111,000	16.5	13.4	0.43	....	.04	.04	.17	.08	....	.11	1.04	.24	1.38	0.82	0.74	.63	80
1938	110,400	17.2	13.8	0.79	....	.01	.08	.55	.05	....	.09	0.84	.25	1.39	0.81	0.65	.24	65
1939†	106,900	16.7	13.4	0.61	....	.01	.06	.40	.04	....	.10	0.87	.21	1.86	0.67	0.58	.23	66
1940	99,550	17.2	15.4	0.41	....	.02	.03	.25	.05	....	.06	1.18	.21	1.69	0.78	0.70	.37	75
Mean 1931-1940	110,625	17.7	13.7	0.55	....	.12	.03	.17	.08	....	.14	1.12	.34	1.44	0.82	0.77	.36	82
1941	92,910	17.2	18.0	0.59	....	.12	....	.27	.12	....	.09	1.30	.27	1.61	0.71	0.98	.18	92
1942	89,480	17.8	14.9	0.39	....	.03	.01	.19	.02	....	.13	1.15	.31	1.79	0.60	0.56	.27	79
1943	86,130	19.7	16.9	0.44	....	.01	....	.21	.08	....	.14	1.07	.24	2.02	0.89	0.93	.71	75
1944	91,040	22.6	14.3	0.25	....	.04	....	.09	.01	....	.11	0.97	.17	2.15	0.76	0.55	.30	51
1945	93,680	20.1	14.4	0.27	....	.02	.01	.07	.03	....	.13	0.93	.20	2.09	0.59	0.45	.17	70
Mean 1941-1945	90,648	19.5	15.7	0.39	....	.05	.00	.16	.05	....	.12	1.08	.24	1.93	0.71	0.69	.32	72
1946	100,360	22.0	13.4	0.18	....	.02	.01	.02	.01	....	.12	0.86	.17	1.83	1.18	0.45	.10	66

* Since 1891, Membranous Croup has been included under Diphtheria.

† Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) since 1905.
‡ See note on page 33, as regard population for 1936 and 1939.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Water Supply.

Water is supplied by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company. Although hard, the supply is constant, adequate and pure. Samples are regularly submitted for examination and the following is a typical analysis.

<i>Chemical Analysis.</i>	<i>Parts per 100,000.</i>
Total solids	38.2
Chloride	4.50
Sodium chloride	7.43
Alkalinity	23.80
Total hardness	32.55
Temporary hardness	23.85
Permanent hardness	8.7
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.10
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil.
Iron	Nil.
Appearance	Clear and bright.
Suspended matter	Nil.
Colour (Hazem degrees)	5

Bacteriological Examination.

Organisms per cubic centimetre visible after incubation for 48 hours at 37°C.	2
Bacillus Coli in quantities of 1, 10 and 100 cubic centimetres	Absent.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The County Borough is divided into areas and drained on the combined system. There are few gradient difficulties, and each area sewer discharges directly into the river Tyne.

Closet Accommodation.

The water carriage system is in general use throughout the town, the very few exceptions being isolated buildings on the outskirts.

Public Cleansing.

All road and street surfaces are kept well cleansed and no complaints have been received concerning the collection of household refuse. Storage of trade refuse creates difficulty from time to time. Regular visits are paid to the two refuse tips by the Inspectors. Fly trouble was no doubt prevented in the early summer by the application of a tip dressing prior to sealing. Rat infestation has been kept at a minimum by the Rodent Operator.

Sanitary Inspection.

During the year, 1,276 complaints were dealt with and it was found necessary to serve a larger number of statutory notices than in previous years. Much of the repair work was of a lower standard. The increased number of complaints is due to a general deterioration in the state of property as a result of neglect during the war years and also to a desire for better conditions by a more enlightened public. Other contributory causes are shortage of repair materials and labour.

Swimming Baths.

There are two swimming baths : one covered and supplied with water from the town's main. It is equipped with chlorination and filtration plant. The other is an open bath on the foreshore at present closed to the public. Samples show that the bath water is chlorinated satisfactorily and of a neutral reaction.

Camp Sites.

Three camps which had been occupied by the Services during the war were occupied in the early summer of 1946. The conditions generally were such that many of the huts were unfit for habitation. There was a lack of cooking and washing facilities and sanitary accommodation. Some of the huts were removed and extensive repairs were carried out on the remainder. Lighting, cooking and washing facilities were provided and a coal house and external w.c. were provided for each hut. Roads and paths were repaired and the huts and sites were put into as reasonable condition as was possible under the circumstances.

While the camps are supplying an immediate need they must not, in the interest of the health of the inhabitants be regarded as permanent dwellings and should be vacated as soon as other houses are available ; indeed every endeavour should be made to re-house the tenants as soon as possible.

At the end of 1946, there were 97 families occupying the camps.

Eradication of Vermin.

As described in previous reports, a liquid insecticide is used for rooms infested with bugs and fleas. In the former case it is often necessary to have skirtings and mouldings removed.

The inspectors dealt with 70 verminous premises during the year.

Cleanliness.

The Scabies Clinic which was established in 1944 continued to function during 1946. Treatment of scabies and verminous conditions is carried out by a specially trained woman assistant under the supervision of the school nurses. One of the school medical officers sees the patients each week.

Arrangements have been made to have a cleansing station at the Harton Institution. The necessary repairs and alterations have been made to rooms adjoining the porter's lodge. In these rooms, cleansing can be carried out and the patients can remain overnight while their clothing and houses are being disinfested. They can also remain there longer periods should more prolonged treatment be necessary.

The number of cases treated at the Scabies Clinic during 1946 was 634—adults 213, school children 346, children under 5 years 75. These figures show a decrease from the two previous years. 1,052 were cleansed in 1944 and 810 in 1945.

No notifications under the Scabies Order were received during the year and it was not necessary to make application to the Court for a Compulsory Cleansing Order.

Eight complaints were received of infested houses. These were dealt with by removing the infested woodwork and the application of the blow-lamp and insecticide.

Schools.

Supervision is exercised by the School Medical Officers at their visits of routine inspection of children. In addition 58 visits were paid by the Inspectors. All drinking water is from the town's main. The premises and sanitary fittings have been maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Offensive Trades.

There are eight offensive trades on the register, viz. :—

- 2 gut scrapers (at the Abattoir)
- 2 tripe boilers (one at the Abattoir).
- 3 rag and bone dealers.
- 1 blood boiler.

No nuisance has been caused by any of the above. The Inspectors paid 98 visits during the year.

Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in South Shields, but 17 lodging houses are in use for 155 seamen. They are frequently inspected by the Police and Sanitary Inspectors and have generally been well maintained.

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.

Scarcity of accommodation has led to many houses being used as houses-let-in-lodgings but without carrying out a special survey it would not be possible to determine the number. Such a survey would be of value but cannot be carried out with the present limited staff.

Rodent Control.

A Rodent Operator was appointed in April, 1946. During the year 299 complaints of rat infestation were received. 245 of these were from occupiers of dwelling houses, 35 from shops and food premises, and 19 from schools and other buildings. 1,962 visits were made to investigate these complaints, and in all cases either baits or traps were laid. At least 938 rats and 566 mice were destroyed. Some of the premises required structural repairs to render them ratproof.

Some of the complaints were from premises where rat infestation had recurred for years and as a result of intensive treatment and structural repairs, these premises were made rat-proof and have remained so.

During the year, approximately 3,900 baits were laid. The poisons used were zinc phosphide, arsenic and red squill.

Cinemas.

Of the 12 cinemas, five are of modern construction : 63 visits were paid by the Inspectors. The sanitary conditions are reported as being generally satisfactory.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911-1928.

No action was deemed necessary under the Acts during the year.

Exhumation.

There was one exhumation at Westoe Cemetery. This was carried out under supervision and in accordance with the Home Office requirements.

Factories.

During the year, 194 visits were paid to Factories under the Factories Act, 1937. At these visits, verbal instruction was given for the remedy of infringements found. It was not necessary to serve any formal notices.

**SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS PAID BY
SANITARY INSPECTORS.**

<i>Nature of Visit.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General district inspection	6,884
Inspection of repairs to property	1,530
Interviews and appointments	1,082
Complaints investigated	1,254
Testing drains	45
Smoke observations	1
Special Inspections :—	
Rent Act inspections	18
Furnished rooms	5
Common lodging houses	9
Seamen's lodging houses	183
Bakehouses	11
Fried fish shops	74
Cafes and Ice cream shops	54
Food inspections	172
Food sampling	232
Squatters	25
Public Abattoir	294
Factories (M.P.)	113
Factories (N.M.P.)	81
Outworkers	97
Picture halls	51
School latrines	58
Allotments	83
Stables	42
Refuse tips	14
Rodent and vermin investigations	397
Verminous persons	29
Tuberculosis contacts	101
Smallpox and other contacts	336
Other Infectious diseases	605
Static water tanks	32
Exhumation	1
Other inspections	166
Total Visits	14,079

SUMMARY OF NOTICES ISSUED BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

<i>Nature of Work.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(A) No. of Notices on Owners	819
No. of Houses	506
(1) Nuisances :—	
Choked or defective drain	132
Defective w.c.	40
Insanitary scullery sink	22
Insanitary underground rainwater tank.....	2
Rat or vermin infestation	12
Accumulation of refuse	5
Defective lavatory basin	1
Dirty premises	1
(2) Insufficient sanitary accommodation	3
(3) Insufficient ashbin accommodation	28
(4) Insufficient water supply.....	14
(5) Defective outbuildings	39
(6) Defective yard surface	14
(B) On occupiers :—	
Notices	10
Nuisances :—	
Dirty house	1
Dirty yard, etc.	3
Choked drain	1
Accumulation of refuse	1

STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

<i>Nature of Work.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Dwelling and Lodging Houses.	
Rooms and cellars closed	12
Generally improved	567
Drains.	
Provided	22
Relaid	3
Repaired	23
Cleared	121
Chambers, gullies, traps, etc., provided or renewed	38
Yards and Areas.	
Relaid	10
Repaired	42

W.C's.

Newly provided (complete)	39
Basins, cisterns, etc., replaced or repaired	215

Dustbins.

Provided	85
----------------	----

Baths and Lavatories.

Waste pipes or traps provided.....	9
------------------------------------	---

Wash-ups.

Of metal, replaced by stoneware	5
Newly provided (complete)	26
Traps, waste-pipes, etc., provided or repaired	68

Water Supply.

Renewed	56
---------------	----

R. W. Cisterns (Underground).

Filled in	1
-----------------	---

Wash-houses.

Provided or built	1
Rebuilt or repaired	83
Floors relaid or repaired	1

Coal-houses.

Provided	3
Rebuilt or repaired	73

Other Outbuildings.

Repaired	8
----------------	---

Factories, Workshops, etc.

Repairs to walls, floors, roofs, spouting, etc.....	3
---	---

Public Houses.

Drains repaired	2
-----------------------	---

Total Improvements	<u>1,516</u>
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HOUSING.

There were 30,400 inhabited dwellings in the Borough at the end of 1946.

New Houses.

The number of new houses erected during the year was :—

Permanent brick houses	72
Permanent prefabricated houses	30
Temporary prefabricated bungalows	195

All the sites are completed for a total number of 364 bungalows.

Slum Clearance.

At the end of 1939, 10,664 persons had been removed from the clearance areas. The following table gives details of the areas and the number re-housed.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Name of Area.</i>	<i>Displaced Families.</i>	<i>Displaced Persons.</i>
1932-3	Thames Street	448	1,818
1933	Mitre Street	194	721
1933-4	Drake Street	53	262
1934	Laygate Square	14	38
1935	Holborn	552	2,249
1936	Harton Colliery	129	537
1936	Cornwallis Square	122	444
1936	Edward Street	16	53
1937	Felt Terrace	15	46
1937	Wellington Street	244	878
1937-8	Anderson Street	27	94
1937-8	Commercial Road	66	252
1937-8	Percy Street	40	162
1937-8	Waterloo Vale	163	546
1938	Heugh Street	65	214
1938	Maxwell Street No. 1	65	216
1938	Maxwell Street No. 2	13	50
1938	Pallister Street	22	51
1938	Adelaide Street	53	180
Total of Areas		2,301	8,811
1931-8	Individual Unfit Houses	489	1,853
Totals		2,790	10,664

In 1939, the following areas had been represented to the Ministry of Health and approved by the Housing Committee for clearance.

	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Families.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Derby Street	13	35	127
Maxwell Street No. 3	48	158	572
Maxwell Street No. 4	53	110	452
Raglan Street	100	189	974
Adelaide Street No. 2	106	257	855
Wilson Street	37	101	190
William Street	11	34	95
	368	884	3,265

Other areas had been inspected and were being considered for clearance and the following will be represented as soon as practicable.

	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Families.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
High Shields No. 2	333	799	2,753
Tyne Dock	262	610	2,129
Percy Street	46	143	507
Barnes Cottages	7	7	26
Beacon Street	20	47	164
Denmark Street	151	319	934
Woodbine Grove	3	6	17
Francis Street	63	150	514
Franklin Street	54	126	340
Green's Place (Military Road)	11	26	89
North Street.....	6	9	31
Albemarle Street	59	89	242
Alderson Street	57	85	287
Green Lane Nos. 1 and 2	99	234	770
	<hr/> 1,171	<hr/> 2,650	<hr/> 8,803

It will be seen that a total of 3,534 families were living under very unsatisfactory housing conditions. Some of the areas to be dealt with are as bad and some worse than the areas which have already been demolished. These families will each require a house or flat and therefore for slum clearance 3,534 will be required.

Housing—Applications.

There have been 4,054 applications made to the Corporation for houses and the appropriate number of points awarded in each case under a "points scheme" of the usual type prepared by the Town Council. A scrutiny of the applications revealed that in many cases points had been awarded for overcrowding when two families were found to be living in the same house. If one family moves out, obviously the remaining family would not in all cases be living under overcrowded conditions. The number of houses estimated to be required under the points scheme of the Council is thereby reduced to 2,400, and as about 15% of the applicants are living in the areas about to be represented as clearance areas, it is estimated that about 2,000 houses would meet the requirements of those applicants who are not otherwise provided for.

Housing.—Tuberculosis.

In 1933, the Council allocated 50 houses for tuberculous persons and this number was increased to 52 in 1936. The houses have been continuously occupied.

Within the last two years a complete survey of the housing conditions of tuberculous families was carried out by the Council when it was found that there were 934 persons in South Shields suffering from tuberculosis and of these, 115 families were living in overcrowded conditions. It is impossible, until new houses are available, to relieve these conditions.

In order to ensure that each tuberculous person will occupy a separate bedroom, it will be necessary to allocate about 150 houses (exclusive of those already allocated for this purpose).

Housing.—War Damage.

The serious housing position has been further aggravated by enemy air raids, which resulted in 547 houses being destroyed or demolished after being so seriously damaged as to be unfit for repair. 41 of these houses have been rebuilt within the past two years.

Housing Summary of Requirements.

The number of houses required to meet the immediate needs of the population, arising through overcrowding, pending slum clearance and demolition orders and for families suffering from tuberculosis is 7,845, and the number required to meet ordinary housing demands during the next ten years is estimated at 2,660, or a grand total of 11,500.

Fair Rents Information Bureau.

This Bureau was established in May, 1935. The following statement by the Borough Treasurer summarises the work done during 1946.

Complaints by tenants of overcharging.....	148
Enquiries by landlords	56
Enquiries concerning Warrants of Distress, Notices to Quit, repairs, etc.	43
	<hr/>
	247
	<hr/>

Overcharged rents refunded—£83.

The following table summarises the work of the inspectors during 1946.

Housing Administration.

Houses inspected	2,895
No. of inspections	5,602
No. of totally unfit houses	11
No. of houses not reasonably fit	1,030
Rendered fit informally	774
Statutory notices served	137
Rendered fit after service of statutory notices	129

RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS :—

Applications received	10
Applications granted	9
Applications refused	1

Eradication of bed bugs :—

No. of infested houses	70
Council	3
Other	67
No. of houses disinfested	70

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Three notifications under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, were received during the year. All animals were dealt with under the Order, and disinfection of the premises carried out.

Five samples of milk were taken for biological test for tubercle bacilli, all of which were taken at farms within the Borough. The results of the tests were negative.

Heat Treated Milks.

Fifty-three samples of Heat Treated milk were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, for prescribed tests under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1946, and the Heat Treated Milk (Prescribed Tests) Order, 1944. Thirty-six of the samples

were pasteurised milk and seventeen sterilised. Forty-four of these samples were satisfactory and nine were not satisfactory. These latter were accordingly reported to the Ministry of Food, Milk Division and also to the Area Milk Officer for any further action. Regular monthly samples are taken of Heat Treated milks for these tests.

Cowshed, Dairies, etc.

The cowsheds and dairies in the Borough have been kept in good repair and in a state of cleanliness, but uncertainty of tenure owing to housing demands on land is preventing structural improvements being carried out.

Registration of Milk Vendors and Premises.

The number of milk vendors on the register on 31st December, 1946, was as follows :—

	<i>Loose Milk.</i>	<i>Bottled Milk.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
On Register, 31st Dec., 1945	46	261	307
Registered during 1946	3	6	9
Removed from register during 1946 .....	.....	.....	.....
On register, 31st Dec., 1946	49	267	316

Three of these were registered as wholesale dealers ; five are producer retailers whose premises are within the Borough, and two are producer retailers from outside areas. One dealer sterilizes milk.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following licences were granted during the year :—

	<i>Establish- ment where produced & bottled.</i>	<i>Establish- ment where sold.</i>	<i>Establish- ment where Pasteurised.</i>	<i>Supplementary licences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculin tested milk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accredited Milk	2	2	.....	1	5
Pasteurised Milk	.....	3	1	2	6
	2	5	1	3	11

Ice Cream.

In accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the following premises were registered at the end of 1946 :—

	<i>For Manufacture and sale.</i>	<i>For Sales only.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of premises on register 31st December, 1945	26	62	88
Number of premises registered during 1946	7	9	16
	<u>33</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>104</u>

Meat Inspection at the Public Abattoir.

There are no private slaughter-houses in the Borough ; all slaughtering of animals for food must be carried out at the Public Abattoir.

The following table shews the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the past eight years :—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Beasts	2510	6137	4313	5306	5317	5167	5240	5361
Calves	253	112	40	30	14	31	72	35
Sheep	36279	35095	19831	28777	22369	20339	23290	25451
Pigs	3428	4572	2028	61	93	68	182	96
Goats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	103	54	31
TOTAL	42470	45916	26212	34174	27840	25708	28838	30974

Food Condemned.

The following table shews the amount of food condemned during the year.

(a) AT THE ABATTOIR :—

On account of Tuberculosis :—

	Cows.	Heifers.	Bul-locks.	Bulls.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
Whole carcasses and offal	13	11	6	.....	.....	.....	30
Parts and organs condemned.....	110	274	314	7	.....	2	707
Total animals affected	123	285	320	7	.....	2	737

Parts and Organs condemned on account of Tuberculosis :—

	Cows.	Heifers.	Bul-locks.	Bulls.	Calves.	Pigs.
Forequarters	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Hindquarters	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ribs	1	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Heads	33	107	116	1	.....	2
Lungs	95	203	251	7	.....	1
Hearts	11	18	13	1	.....	.....
Livers	15	43	45	2	.....	.....
Stomachs	8	10	8	1	.....	.....
Fats and Guts	11	12	10	1	.....	.....
Mesenteric fats	17	15	13	.....	.....	.....
Kidneys	1	3	10	1	.....	.....
Udders	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spleens	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Diaphragms (skirts)	10	8	22	.....	.....	.....

Total weight of meat and offal (excluding lungs, tripe and guts) condemned on account of Tuberculosis :—

Beef 35,342 lbs. Pork 34 lbs.

Lungs, tripe
and guts 10,809 lbs.

46,151 lbs. 20 tons, 12 cwts. 41 lbs.

Carcases and Organs condemned for other diseases and conditions :

	Abscess	Inflammation	Mastitis	Pneumonia	John's Disease	Dropsy	Traumatic Inflammation	Hydro-Nephrosis	Necrosis	Angioma Cavernous	Actino-mycosis	Parasitic	Cirrhosis	Induration	Found Dead	Total Number	Weight—Lbs.
BEAST—																	
Whole carcase																	----
Head	1										2					3	99
Lungs	10	6		1								128				145	1775
Heart	7	5														12	65
Liver	560	10					1		1	7			468			1047	21302
Tripes	17	5					1									23	1261
Fats and guts	1				1											2	69
Kidneys	5	4			1	1		3	1							15	81
Udders	2		16											9		27	462
Skirt	10	1														11	28
SHEEP—																	
Whole carcasses	2					3									6	11	809
Lungs } Pluck	213	4		1								186				404	404
Heart }	213	4		1								186				404	101
Liver }	213	4		1								186				404	707
Tripes	6	3					1									10	62
Fats and Guts	6	4														10	55
PIG—																	
Whole carcase																	----
Lungs	1	2		2												5	19
Livers	1	3										1				5	27
Kidneys		1														1	1
Tripes		2														2	20

Total weight of meat and offal (excluding lungs, tripes and guts) condemned at the abattoir for all diseases and unwholesome conditions :—

Beef	22,906 lbs.
Mutton	1,617 „
Pork	28 „

24,551 lbs. (10 tons, 19cwts. 23 lbs.).

Lungs, tripes and guts	3,105 lbs.
1,044 portions of liver	2,853 „

5,958 lbs. (2 tons, 13 cwts. 22 lbs.).

The details of food condemned in the previous paragraph are summarised in the following table :—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1946.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	4,962	399	35	25,451 + 31 Goats	96
Number inspected	4,962	399	35	25,451 + 31 Goats	96
All diseases except tuber- culosis :— Whole carcasses con- demned .....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	1,092	69	1	138	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	22.01%	17.29%	2.86%	0.59%	4.17%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :— Whole carcasses con- demned	17	13	.....	.....	.....
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	595	110	.....	.....	2
Percentage of the num- bers inspected af- fected with tuber- culosis	12.33%	30.83%	.....	.....	2.08%

(b) FOOD CONDEMNED OUTSIDE THE ABATTOIR.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned on account of decomposition or unsoundness.

MEAT, ETC.—

Beef (frozen and home killed)	1,196	lbs.	
Minced beef	200	„	
Mutton	549	„	
Rabbits (25)	56	„	
Lamb	9	„	
Liver	35	„	
Bacon	286	„	
Black pudding	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	
Luncheon sausage	29	„	
			2,588 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

FISH—

Fish	3	„	
Mussels	43	cwts.	
			4,819 „

FATS—

Lard	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	
Margarine	178	„	
Butter	72	„	
Cheese (trimmings)	1,341	„	
			1,621 $\frac{1}{2}$ „

FRUIT—

Dates	142	„	
Prunes	43	„	
Raisins	355	„	
Sultanas	61	„	
Pears	440	„	
Plums	2,240	„	
Apples	4,356	„	
			7,637 „

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes	20	cwts.	
Split peas	10	sts.	
			2,380 „

FLOUR PRODUCTS—

Cake flour	7	lbs.	
Flour	43	sts.	
Self-raising flour	50	lbs.	
Cake	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	
Swiss Rolls	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	
			670 „

MISCELLANEOUS—

Sugar	2 cwt. 11 lbs.	
Milk food	306 lbs.	
Oatmeal	2 „	
Herbs	361 „	
Tea	52 „	1,628 lbs
TOTAL		<u>21,344 lbs.</u>

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned :—

Meat, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables—9 tons 10 cwts. 2 qrs. 8 lbs.
In addition, the following canned foodstuffs were condemned:—

MEAT PRODUCTS—

Corned beef	869	
Brisket beef	56	
Ox tongues	13	
Luncheon meat	17	
Sausage meat	13	
Steak and vegetables	6	
Corned mutton	33	
Steak	150	
Meat and vegetables	124	
Meat products	144	
Chopped ham	75	
Vienna sausage	7	
Lambs' tongues	2	
Pork sausage	1	
Brunch	1	
Steak and kidney pudding	2	
Ready meals	43	
		———— 1,556 tins.

FISH—

Salmon	466	
Pilchards	311	
Herring	11	
Sardines	89	
Crawfish	27	
Shrimps	2	
Fish paste	54	
Sild	10	
		———— 970 „

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—

Cabbage	2	
Beans	859	
Peas	832	
Mixed vegetables	8	
Beetroot	527	
Carrots	107	
Tomatoes	90	
Apricots	13	
Fruit cocktail	37	
Pears	16	
Plums	110	
	<hr/>	2,601 „

SOUPS—

Soups and broths	705	
Vegetables in gravy	118	
Irish stew	87	
	<hr/>	910 „

MILK—

Milk	2,946	
Milk (dried)	110	
	<hr/>	3,056 „

SWEETS—

Sweet puddings	28	
Syrup	28	
	<hr/>	56 „

CEREALS—

Spaghetti	3	
Macaroni	9	
	<hr/>	12 „

MISCELLANEOUS—

Bovril	1	
Piccallili	2	
Dried Egg	3	
	<hr/>	6 „

TOTAL 9,167 tins.

Estimated weight :—3 tons, 17 cwts. 2 qrs. 2 lbs.

PACKETS, JAMS AND BOTTLED FOODSTUFFS—

FLOUR PRODUCTS, ETC.—

Sponge mixture	65 pkts.	
Biscuits	5 „	
Puddings	458 „	
Cake flour	54 „	
Creamola	5 „	
Custard powder	31 „	
Soya cream	78 „	
Barley flakes	2 „	
	<hr/>	990 pkts.

CEREALS—

Rolled oats	7 pkts.	
Shredded wheat	12 „	
	<hr/>	19 pkts.

MISCELLANEOUS—

Savoury stuffing	273 pkts.	
Jam	594 jars	
Chocolate spread	156 „	
Pickles	43 „	
Coffee essence	1 bott.	
Sauce	28 „	
	<hr/>	793 jars. 29 botts.

BREAD—

Bread (loaves)	7	
Crumpets	300	
Chocolate wafers	176	483
Estimated weight—12 cwts. 50 lbs.		

Shell Fish.

There are no shellfish beds near the Borough. Mussels sold in the Borough are brought from Dalbeattie, Scotland or the Kings Lynn district, Norfolk. Winkles come from Amble, Northumberland. All the shellfish were up to standard with the exception of one consignment (2 tons 3 cwts) which had been delayed during transit. These were voluntarily surrendered to the Food Inspector.

Food Premises.

The following is a summary of visits paid by the Food Inspector to the various premises under his supervision. Visits were also made by the Sanitary and Shops Inspectors.

	<i>No. of Premises at end of year.</i>	<i>No. of visits.</i>
Butchers and pork butchers shops	130	154
Wholesale meat shops	W.M.S.A. }	
Fish Shops	20	22
Fried fish shops	53	8
Dairies and Milk Shops	190	140
Cowsheds	8	8
Ice Cream Shops	15	153
Bakehouses	58	14
Triperies	2	56
Gutscraping premises	2	46
Market Place (public)	1	66
Slaughterhouse (public)	1	460
Piggeries	4	8
Other visits, sampling, etc.		702
		<hr/> 1,837 <hr/>

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The total number of samples taken under the Act and sent to the Public Analyst was 212 of which 199 were taken informally and 13 were statutory samples.

The following is a summary of the samples, results of analyses and action taken :—

Milk.

165 samples were taken, 152 of which were informal.

149 were genuine.

7 were genuine but below standard.

9 were deficient as under :—

- (1)—16.6% in Non-Fatty Solids—No. 6.
- (2)—11.7% in Milk Fat—No. 39.
- (3)—18.4% in Milk Fat—No. 45.
- (4)—13.4% Milk Fat—No. 50.
- (5)—2.2% in Non-Fatty Solids—No. 80.
- (6)—5.0% in Milk Fat—No. 92.
- (7)—10.0% in Milk Fat—No. 109.
- (8)—1.4% in Milk Fat—No. 140.
- (9)—13.4% Milk Fat—No. 150.

Eight of these were informal samples, and one was statutory. All the samples except No. 6, which was a sample of milk produced outside the Borough, were followed up by statutory samples all of which were certified to be genuine. In the case of No. 6 this was referred to an adjoining authority.

Thirty-one samples were taken at retail shops and from street vendors; 118 on delivery by motor transport, two from farms, and 14 from schools.

Condensed Milk.

One informal sample was taken which complied with the Condensed Milk Regulations.

Ice Cream.

There were seventeen manufacturing firms, and one dealer engaged in the ice-cream trade. The sale of wrapped ice cream was negligible.

Nineteen informal samples were taken from the above manufacturers in the town for the purpose of bacteriological examination, and with one exception they were found to be **not** of satisfactory cleanliness.

All the manufacturers and dealers were interviewed and told of the unsatisfactory condition prevailing and were advised of the necessary hygienic steps to be taken to produce a reasonably clean ice cream. Four of the manufacturers and the one dealer temporarily discontinued producing and dealing in ice cream with a view to getting more up-to-date apparatus.

Fifteen further samples were taken from the remaining thirteen, and in 12 of these, the bacterial count had considerably improved. In 3 instances the count had deteriorated. Although the degree of improvement was highly satisfactory the cleanliness as shown by the bacteriological count was still very unsatisfactory.

After further interviews upon the unsatisfactory condition of the ice cream, one of the large manufacturers arranged to submit samples for analysis at regular intervals and another obtained new sterilizing apparatus. Since then other manufacturers were contemplating having a periodic analysis.

Other Foods, etc.

Eleven samples of the following substances were taken informally, all of which were genuine.

Cinnamon 1 ; Coffee essence 1 ; Ginger Wine Essence 1 ; Calcium lactate tablets 1 ; Dessert Mould 1 ; Malt Vinegar 1 ; Malt Cup 1 ; Chocolate Cup 1 ; Aspirin Tablets 1 ; Pineapple flavouring 1 and Baking Powder 1.

One sample of cooked meat was submitted for analysis, the complainant alleging that the meat was deliberately contaminated with some substance which, on eating, caused a burning sensation of lips, mouth and throat. Analysis failed to reveal the presence of any harmful substance, and in the opinion of the analyst an excessive amount of seasoning (pepper) had been used.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Samples of fertilizers were taken and sent for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst—all proved to be genuine.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

The attention of traders was drawn to the Act and Orders whenever it was found necessary.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928 to 1931.

Traders were cautioned and instructed on the requirements of the Orders where it was found necessary.

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1935.

No contraventions of the Acts and Orders were reported during the year.

INSPECTION UNDER THE SHOPS ACTS.

Number of Shops.

The number of shops on the register on 31st December, 1946, under the Shops Acts of 1912, 1928, 1934, 1936, and the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936, are as follows :—

Occupied	1,487
Vacant	375

63 of these shops are licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor to be consumed off the premises.

On the 31st December, 1945, the number of shops occupied was 1,357, showing an increase of 130 at the end of 1946.

There are 12 cinemas in which Young Persons (those under 18 years of age) are employed.

On 31st December, 1945, 49 shops were being carried on in dwelling houses ; this total is now increased to 50.

The number of premises on the register licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be consumed on or off the premises is :

Fully licensed	91
Ales only	25
	<hr/>
Total	116
	<hr/>

The following premises are registered under the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938.

Billiard rooms 5 ; Funfairs 3 ; Laundry, dyeing or cleaning works (including despatching and receiving goods premises) 23 ; Boot and shoe repairing 37 (including despatching and receiving premises).

The number of visits paid to shops premises, where Young Persons who come under the Shops Act 1934, are employed were :—

Weekdays	2,568
Sundays	155
	<hr/>
Total	2,723
	<hr/>

Interviews and appointments	137
Complaints received and investigated	5

Infringements of Shops Acts, 1912-1936.

Shops Act, 1912.

Not exhibiting assistants weekly half-holiday notices ..	96
Not keeping assistants weekly half-holiday notices up-to-date.....	18
Not exhibiting notices stating seats are provided for the use of female shop assistants.....	75
Not exhibiting notices in respect of the weekly half- holiday for the closing of the shops.....	10
Early closing day notices not properly posted.....	3

Shops Act, 1934.

Not keeping in the prescribed form a record of the hours of employment of young persons or exhibiting a notice specifying the daily hours to be worked by and intervals to be allowed them for rest and meals.....	88
Record of the hours of employment of Young Persons not being kept up-to-date	15
Not exhibiting an abstract of the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, a notice setting forth the number of hours that may be worked by Young Persons and intervals for rest and meals which are allowed them, and such other particulars prescribed.....	53
Not providing suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation	1

SHOPS (SUNDAY TRADING INSPECTION) ACT, 1936.

Not exhibiting on the EXTERIOR and on the INTERIOR of the shop notices stating the purposes for which and the hours during which the shop is open on Sunday for the serving of customers.....	76
Not exhibiting INSIDE and OUTSIDE the shop on a Sunday whilst the shop is open for the serving of customers a notice about goods which cannot lawfully be sold on Sunday.....	9
Not keeping in the prescribed form a record of the names of and the hours worked by persons employed about the business of a shop which is open for the serving of customers on Sunday and of the respective days of the week these persons receive compensatory holidays for Sunday employment.....	20
Not keeping the records of Sunday employment up to date	5

YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1938.

94 visits were made to premises where this act applies.

The following contraventions were dealt with :—

Not exhibiting a notice as to the weekly half holiday of young persons to whom Part I. of the Act applies.....	7
--	---

Not keeping the weekly half holiday notice up to date.....	3
Not keeping in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner a record of the hours worked by Young Persons to whom Part I. of the Act applies and the intervals allowed for rest and meals, also all particulars of overtime employment.	7
Not exhibiting an abstract of the provisions of Part I. of the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, setting forth the number of hours in a week a Young Person may be employed and such other particulars prescribed	5

These infringements under the Shops Acts and the Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, were first offences and the persons in default were cautioned and instructed by the Inspector; 134 by written intimation and 357 verbally.

Circulars giving information on the various Acts which are in force were issued to shop-keepers, etc., as follows :—

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1934	228
Second Schedule 1912 to 1934 Acts	12
Retail Meat Dealers Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936	—
Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936	94
Meal hours to be allowed to shop assistants	12
Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938	32

The Acts which are under the supervision of the Shops Inspector are :—

1. The Shops Act, 1912 (An Act to consolidate the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911).
2. The Shops Act, 1913, (An Act to amend the Shops Act, 1912, in its application to premises for the sale of refreshment).
3. The Shops Act, 1934. (An Act to regulate the hours of employment of the persons under the age of eighteen years and to make provisions as to the arrangements in shops and warehouses for the health and comfort of workers).
4. The Shops Act, 1936. (An Act to provide for the application of Shops Acts, 1912 to 1934, to premises and places where the business of lending books or periodicals is carried on for the purpose of gain.)

5. The Shops (Hours of Closing)Act, 1928 (An Act to amend the Law, relating to the closing of a shop for purposes connected therewith).
6. The Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936. (An Act to restrict the opening of shops and trading on Sunday and for other purposes connected therewith. These Acts, together, are cited as the Shops Act, 1912 to 1936).
7. The Retail Meat Dealers Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936' (An Act with certain exemptions, for the compulsory closing of retail meat traders shops and stalls on Sundays).
8. The Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938. (An Act to regulate the hours of employment in certain occupations, to amend the Shops Act, 1934, with respect to the regulation of the hours of employment of persons under the age of sixteen years and with respect to the determination of the number of working hours of persons under the age of eighteen years and for purposes connected with the matter aforesaid).

Under the 1912 Act, the following orders are in force :—

1. The Hairdressers' Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1913.
2. The South Shields Butchers' Half Holiday Order, 1915.
3. The South Shields Butchers' Closing Order, 1920.
4. The South Shields Pork Butchers' Closing Order, 1921.
5. The South Shields Hairdressers' Closing Order, 1922.
6. The South Shields Drapers' etc., Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1925.
7. The South Shields Fish Dealers' Weekly Half Holiday Order.

The Drapers' etc., Orders apply to the trade or business of Drapers, Milliners, Clothiers, Mercers or Outfitters.

Copies of the above named order were issued to traders as follows :

Half Holiday Orders.

Drapers, — ; Hairdressers, 6 ; Butchers — ; Fresh Fish Dealers —.

Closing Orders.

Drapers, etc. — ; Hairdressers 2 ; Butchers — ; Pork Butchers —.

The following orders are also in force :—

1. The South Shields Holiday Resort Order, 1912, which suspends the obligation to close all shops on the weekly half holiday during the months of June, July, August and September in each year.
2. The Ocean Road Exempted Area Order (Stationers' etc.), which includes the retail trade or business of a Stationer, picture post card dealer, fancy goods dealer and toy dealer, and exempts all shops in the area from closing for the serving of customers with these goods or articles on the weekly half holiday.
3. The Foreshore Exempted Area Order, which includes the retail trade or business of a stationer, picture postcard dealer, fancy goods dealer and toy dealer, and exempts all shops in the area from closing for the serving of customers with these goods or articles on the weekly half holiday.
4. The Tyne Dock Exempted Area Order (Grocers), etc., which includes the retail trade or business of a Grocer, Draper, Barber, Boot Dealer or Ship Store Merchant, and exempts all shops in that area of those classes of trades or businesses from the closing for the weekly half holiday.
5. The South Shields Stationers' Exempted Order, 1914, which applies to the retail trade of a stationer in all shops in the Borough, and exempts them from the closing for the weekly half holiday.

Each year since the war commenced an Emergency Order under the Defence Regulations in respect of the Evening Closing Hours under the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1938, substituting earlier closing hours for the winter months has been made.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases of acute infectious diseases notified during each of the past eleven years :—

Disease.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Scarlet fever	659	452	799	387	205	96	94	134	202	296	164
Diphtheria	82	128	598	493	187	182	201	234	178	125	77
Enteric fever	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Dysentery	1	1	7	2	1	.....	7	6	2	5	3
Malaria	2	1	5	5	5	2	3	8	13	6	13
Cerebro-spinal fever .....	.....	3	1	2	37	25	20	8	9	2	4
Polio-myelitis .....	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	2
Polio-encephalitis	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Encephalitis lethargica	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	1
Pneumonia : Primary	271	337	234	203	157	205	142	355	236	159	223
Pneumonia: Influenzal	14	50	28	27	32	16	11	51	13	10	23
Puerperal fever	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal pyrexia	7	8	13	28	20	15	34	28	35	23	23
Erysipelas	59	71	69	47	49	30	34	39	28	34	40
Ophthalmia neonatorum	6	14	12	15	17	20	29	13	32	28	18
Pemphigus neonatorum .....	.....	9	4	14	4	6	8	12	8	6	6
Whooping cough .....	.....	.....	.....	82	399	1034	189	656	212	370	343
Measles .....	.....	.....	.....	37	1021	2521	1284	1149	943	991	1410
Food poisoning .....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

The numbers of cases in non-civilians during 1946, were :—
Scarlet fever 1, Malaria 2.

The corrected numbers after re-diagnosis were :—

Scarlet fever	150
Diphtheria	32
Cerebro-spinal fever	3
Polio-myelitis	nil
Encephalitis lethargica	nil
Food poisoning	nil
Others	as notified

Diphtheria caused 2 deaths during the year, both in non-immunised children. This is the lowest number of diphtheria deaths recorded in any year since 1932, when there were no deaths. Figures for recent years are as follows :—

1939	44 deaths.
1940	25 „
1941	25 „
1942	17 „
1943	18 „
1944	8 „
1945	7 „

School nurses, health visitors and other members of the Health Department staff have continued to bring the value of immunisation to the notice of parents. The birthday card which each child receives from the Health Department on its first birthday anniversary has again proved of great value.

Measles was prevalent in the second half of the year. There were 1,410 cases, 20 of which required admission to hospital. There were only two deaths.

Whooping cough was slightly less prevalent than in the previous year, 343 cases with 1 death being recorded (as against 370 cases with 3 deaths in 1945).

There was one small outbreak of food poisoning during the year, involving 14 guests at a party. 10 of the affected persons were admitted to hospital. All recovered. Laboratory investigations failed to reveal the cause of the outbreak.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The following table shows the number of cases admitted to the infectious diseases hospitals in the years 1940 to 1946.

Disease.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Scarlet fever.....	130	32	38	63	74	129	76
Diphtheria	169	175	188	202	165	115	74
Suspected scarlet fever	12	.....	2	7	8	.....	.....
Suspected diphtheria	23	20	46	24	5	3	1
Enteric fever	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspected enteric fever	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
German measles	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles .....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	20
Scabies .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspected cerebro-spinal fever .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebro spinal fever .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
*TOTALS	354	239	279	296	252	248	171

*Included in these totals are cases admitted to neighbouring infectious diseases hospitals (during pressure on Deans Hospital accommodation) as follows :—

Boldon Hospital 22 cases (1940).

„ 6 cases (1943).

„ 3 cases (1946).

Whiteleas Hospital 136 cases (1939).

Jarrow Hospital 1 case (1945).

„ „ 22 cases (1946).

In 1946—1 case was admitted from Boldon U.D. to the Deans Hospital.

The average daily number of cases under treatment in the infectious disease hospitals was :—

Disease.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Scarlet fever.....	8.7	2.3	3.2	5.0	5.8	7.2	4.8
Diphtheria	9.2	10.0	8.3	8.6	7.4	4.2	3.6
Suspected scarlet fever	0.1	.....	0.01	0.02	0.1	.....	.....
Suspected diphtheria	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.01	.....
Other cases	0.7	0.4	0.1	.....	.....	0.01	0.9

The number of deaths in hospitals was as under :—

Disease.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Scarlet fever.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Diphtheria	24	24	16	17	7	7	.....
Other diseases	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1

Of 76 cases admitted as scarlet fever 14 were found to be suffering from other conditions (measles, german measles, etc.). Of 74 cases admitted as diphtheria, 32 were re-diagnosed as other conditions (tonsillitis, etc.) and 13 were found to be carriers.

Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Pemphigus Neonatorum.

These diseases are discussed in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the report in so far as special comment is called for.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year, 1,589 children were immunised by the medical staff of the Health Department. The following table shows the ages of those immunised :—

<i>Age (in years).</i>	<i>No. Immunised.</i>
0— 1.....	8
1— 2.....	1,184
2— 3.....	128
3— 4.....	62
4— 5.....	48
5— 6.....	47
6— 7.....	33
7— 8.....	18
8— 9.....	19
9—10.....	17
10—11.....	9
11—12.....	2
12—13.....	9
13—14.....	5

It will be seen from the table that 1,430 of the children immunised during the year were aged under 5 years, and 1,192 of them under 2 years.

In addition 148 children received a third “boosting” injection, to reinforce their immunity during the early school years, when the risk of infection is greatest.

Approximately 55% of South Shields children aged under 5 years have been immunised and 82% of children of school age.

To these figures must be added an unknown number of children immunised by private practitioners.

Smallpox.

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination.

Of the 2,003 births registered in 1945, 832 infants (41.5 per cent), were successfully vaccinated by the 31st January, 1946. In 960 cases (47.9 per cent) there was conscientious objection to vaccination on the part of the parents; in 6 cases vaccination was unsuccessful owing to insusceptibility; 111 children died un-vaccinated; in 6 cases vaccination was postponed on medical grounds. 50 children removed to other districts, 30 cases could not be traced, and 8 remained unaccounted for in the Vaccination Record Book.

SOUTH SHIELDS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Annual Report, 1946.

TOTAL BEDS.

	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Surgical.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Men	113	41	154
Women	123	45	168
Children	38	As required.	38
Tuberculosis	80	.....	80
Maternity	36	.....	36
			476 Beds.
			42 Maternity Cots.

Admissions in 1946	5,244
Discharges	4,744
Deaths	508

In addition, 43 patients were admitted to the Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital as follows :—

Cancer or suspected cancer	31
Lung conditions	9
Other diseases	3

32 patients were admitted to the Neuro-Surgical and Genito-urinary departments of the Newcastle General Hospital.

DURATION OF STAY OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED OR DIED.

(1) Under 4 weeks	4,667
(2) 4 weeks to 13 weeks	389
(3) 13 weeks or more	196

AVERAGE BEDS OCCUPIED DURING 1946.....385

Highest number	430 on 2nd October, 1946
Lowest Number	333 on 31st December, 1946.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

No. of admissions	954 (Expectant Mothers).
No. of Births	836
No. of discharges	1,759 (Mothers and Infants).
No. of Deaths	30
(a) Mothers	5
(b) Babies	25
No. of stillbirths	46
No. of primigravida	466

ABNORMAL CASES.

No. of cases requiring medical help	238
No. requiring caesarean section or other surgical operations	74

PRE-NATAL CLINIC.

No. of Patients	978
No. of attendances	6,997

POST NATAL CLINIC.

No. of patients.....	663
No. of attendances	739

OUT-PATIENTS DEPARTMENT.

No. of patients attended	2,363
No. of attendances	17,206

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

No. of individuals seen	136
No. of attendances for treatment	130
No. of general anaesthetics	84

EAR NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

		<i>In-</i> <i>patients.</i>	<i>Out-</i> <i>patients.</i>
No. of cases dealt with	725	144	581
No. of operations :—			
(a) Tonsils and adenoids	586		
(b) Other.....	175		

ELECTROTHERAPEUTIC AND MASSAGE DEPT.

		<i>In-</i> <i>patients.</i>	<i>Out-</i> <i>patients.</i>
No. of patients.....	1,054	324	730
No. of attendances	6,534	2,106	4,428
No. of treatments	12,994	.....	.....

SUNLIGHT DEPARTMENT.

No. of patients.....	119	30	89
No. of attendances	1,670	254	1,416

X.RAY DEPARTMENT.

No. of screenings	2,463		
No. of films	4,683	Exposures	8,222
No. of artificial pneumothorax	300		

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

No. of major operations in theatre	1,485
(a) General operations	385
(b) Gynaecological operations	339
(c) Ear, nose and throat	761
No. of minor operations	1,433
No. of general anaesthetics	1,623

TRAINING SCHOOL (GENERAL).

No. of Students in training in 1946	35
No. of Students who passed preliminary examinations	7
No. of Students who passed final State examination.....	11

TRAINING SCHOOL (MATERNITY) PART I.

No. of Pupil Midwives in training.....	16
No. who passed Part I. C.M.B. certificate.....	13

Staff.

Medical	15	(6 Resident, 1 Supernumerary, 8 Visiting).
Nursing (a) Male	14	
(b) Female	141	
(1) Trained—		
(a) Administration	6	
(b) Ward	27	
(2) Student Nurses	78	
Dispensary	4	(2 Pharmacists—1 qualified and 1 unqualified ; 1 Female Assistant, and 1 Porter).
Laboratory	3	(1 Pathologist—Medical ; 1 Technician and 1 female Assistant).
X-Ray	2	(1 qualified Radiographer and 1 Assistant).
Electrotherapy and Massage	3	(1 Qualified. 1 Qualified vacancy. 1 Assistant Nurse).
Domestic—Male	17	
Female	95	

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY AT SOUTH SHIELDS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

No. of specimens examined—

(a) for Hospital	2,937
(b) for Public Health Department	1,727
(c) for Ingham Infirmary	289

Detailed classification of specimens :—

	<i>General Hospital.</i>	<i>Ingham Infirmary.</i>	<i>Health Dept.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Throat Swabs	45	.....	359	404
Pus Swabs	365	12	2	379
Urines	715	58	47	820
Sputa.....	945	.....	1,287	2,232
Pus	21	.....	.....	21
Pleural Fluids	64	2	14	80
Cerebro Spinal Fluids	73	11	1	85
Fractional Test Meal	74	23	.....	97
Faeces	60	1	5	66
Blood counts	406	53	9	468
Blood Ureas	42	18	.....	60
Blood Sugars	42	21	.....	63
Blood Cultures	16	1	.....	17
Blood Calcium	1	.....	.....	1
Blood Van Den Bergh	2	.....	.....	2
Widals	7	1	.....	8
Urea Clearance	1	1	.....	2
Urea Tolerance	5	1	.....	6
Glucose Tolerance	5	1	.....	6
Pus .....	.....	27	2	29
Biopsies.....	42	58	.....	100
Miscellaneous	8	.....	1	9
TOTALS	2,939	289	1,727	4,955

In addition, 628 throat swabs and 6 blood films were examined at the Municipal Clinic.

CANCER.

During 1946 there were 184 deaths from Cancer as compared with 196 in 1945, and in 1944. 105 of the deaths occurred among males and 79 among females. While there has been a decrease in the total number of deaths there was a sharp increase in the deaths from cancer of the respiratory organs. There were 22 deaths from cancer of the lungs. The cancer death rate was 1.83 per 1,000 population as compared with 1.84 for England and Wales. Cancer accounted

for 13.7 per cent. of the deaths in the Borough. 66 of the deaths occurred in hospitals.

The distribution of the disease is shown in the following table :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Lip	1	.....	1
Tongue .....	.....	.....	.....
Other buccal cavity	4	1	5
Oesophagus	8	2	10
Stomach and duodenum	26	19	45
Intestines other than stomach or duodenum.....	13	10	23
Rectum	7	8	15
Liver	9	3	12
Pancreas	3	2	5
Peritoneum	1	1	2
Larynx and trachea	1	.....	1
Lung and pleura	19	3	22
Other respiratory organs	1	.....	1
Uterus including cervix .....	.....	8	8
Other female genital organs .....	.....	4	4
Breast .....	.....	14	14
Prostate	5	.....	5
Urinary organs	2	1	3
Skin .....	.....	1	1
Brain and nervous system	2	.....	2
Other organs	3	2	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	105	79	184
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cancer Act, 1939.

The North of England Cancer Organisation was described in my Annual Report for 1945 and while increasing use is being made of the Organisation by South Shields people there is a pressing need for the establishment of a clinic in South Shields. There is no doubt that if a local clinic were established patients would be more ready to attend instead of having to travel to Newcastle. This arrangement would tend to earlier diagnosis and to earlier and possibly more effective treatment.

The policy of the Organisation is to set up diagnostic centres in several areas of which South Shields is one, but on account of the difficulty of obtaining trained and experienced staff it has not been possible yet to set up a centre here. As soon, however, as the staff and equipment are available a centre will be established at the Ingham Infirmary.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were no changes in the staff of the Tuberculosis Clinic during the year.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936 (Sec. 172). One case was dealt with in connection with out-workers making dolls.

Special Housing Scheme.

Fifty-two houses allocated to tuberculous families were almost continuously occupied during the year. Most of the tenants are now paying full rent, but in some cases the rent is subsidised by the Health Committee.

Incidence of Tuberculosis.

No. of South Shields residents on the tuberculosis notification register on 1st January, 1946	1,147
Cases notified during 1946	276
Non-notified fatal cases	9
Notified posthumously	3
Cases re-admitted to register (returned from other districts)	5
	1,440

Cases removed from register :—

Deaths from tuberculosis or other disease	114
Left the town	4
Two years untraced	
Three years free (non-pulmonary)	71
Five years free (pulmonary)	64
Wrong diagnosis or notification withdrawn	4
	257

Number of cases on register at end of 1946..... 1,183

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	534	338	872
Non-Pulmonary	139	172	311
	673	510	1,183

There were 36 more cases on the register on the 31st December than on the 1st January, 1946.

Of the 276 cases notified there were :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	116	106	222
Non-Pulmonary	29	25	54

The cases notified during the year, include 30 ex-service patients, and 8 merchant navy cases.

During the past six years the number of cases notified among service personnel, members of the Merchant Navy and evacuees to South Shields from other areas were :—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Ex-Service Men	14	12	14	27	32	28
Ex-Service Women	1	5	4	4	5	2
Seamen	14	25	19	16	17	8
Evacuees	1	.....	.....	9	4	.....

The following table shows the number of “ new cases ” (including the 12 un-notified) classified according to age.

AGE GROUP.	Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	1		3	
1—5 years	2	1	8	6
5—10 years	7	9	7	6
10—15 years	5	16	4	7
15—20 years	16	19	.....	3
20—25 years	10	18	2	3
25—35 years	26	22	3	2
35—45 years	17	16	1	1
45—55 years	19	3	2	.....
55—65 years	12	3	.....	.....
Over 65 years	5	3	.....	.....
TOTAL	120	110	30	28

These figures include 7 Arabs ; 4 males and 3 females.

The total number of cases of tuberculosis notified or ascertained during the last 10 years is as follows :—

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
NOTIFIED :—										
Pulmonary	139	148	146	205	194	176	190	210	177	222
Non-Pulmonary.....	106	91	83	77	78	95	87	82	75	54
NOT NOTIFIEDED :—										
Pulmonary	9	7	9	11	10	9	7	9	7	8
Non-Pulmonary.....	13	10	3	4	7	5	5	2	7	4
Total	267	256	241	297	289	285	289	303	266	288
Attack-rate	2.41	2.32	2.25	2.98	3.13	3.19	3.35	3.33	2.84	2.86
Cases per 100 deaths	188	211	209	215	198	218	256	291	251	280

Mortality.

Tuberculosis caused 103 deaths during 1946, 86 pulmonary and 17 non-pulmonary. This represents a death rate of 1.02 per 1000 of the population, compared with 1.13 for 1945. It is the lowest death rate for tuberculosis recorded in the Borough.

The death rate in South Shields from tuberculosis during the past ten years is as follows :—

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Pulmonary	1.04	0.84	0.87	1.17	1.30	1.15	1.07	0.97	0.93	0.85
Non-Pulmonary.....	.24	.25	.21	.21	.27	.31	.24	.17	.20	.17

TUBERCULOSIS MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.

The following statement gives particulars of the Allowances granted to tuberculosis patients during the year ended 31st December, 1946, under the Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T.

1. MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.

New applications granted	67
Brought forward from 1945	61

2. DISCRETIONARY ALLOWANCES.

(a) Patients included in item 1	10
(b) Other patients .....	.....

3. SPECIAL PAYMENTS.

Travelling expenses—Para. 45 (1).

(a) Patients included in item 1	118
(b) Other patients	20

Domestic Help—Para. 45 (2).

(a) Patients included in item 1	1
(b) Other patients	2

Pocket Money—Para. 45 (3).

(a) Patients included in item 1 .....	.....
(b) Other patients	4

Total amount granted—£4,062 15s. 9d.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.**Residential Institutional Treatment.**

The following table shows the number of patients admitted to various residential institutions during 1946 :—

Cleadon Park Sanatorium	65
Stanhope Sanatorium	8
Poole Sanatorium	82
Other sanatoria	3
Ingham Infirmary	111
General Hospital	197

The average number of beds occupied daily by tuberculous patients was 153, in all these institutions. During 1946 there was no name on the waiting list.

Pneumothorax treatment (at the Clinic and Cleadon Park Sanatorium)

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
No. of patients treated	72	86	93	110	109	109
No. of refills	1,206	1,553	1,566	1,803	1,968	1,672
New inductions	18	29	26	36	29	24

Surgical Treatment at Poole Sanatorium (South Shields Patients).

<i>Operation.</i>	<i>No. of patients.</i>
Artificial Pneumothorax	22
Division of Adhesions	40
Phrenic operations	6
Bronchoscopies	6
Extrapleural Pneumothoraces	1
Thoracolysis and Thoracoplasty	6

No cases were sent to Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital for surgical treatment during the year.

Treatment at the Municipal Chest Clinic.

The following table gives an indication in figures of the work of the chest clinic during the past six years :—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Persons seen by the Clinical Medical Officer	6,177	6,844	7,698	9,004	8,530	8,605
No. of new examinations	604	685	798	877	975	1,275
No. of contacts examined	423	425	375	594	415	300
No. of visits by the Health Visitors	3,740	3,490	3,516	4,136	3,940	4,190
Percentage of contacts examined who proved to be tuberculous	7.0	8.2	6.6	5.2	5.5	9.0
X-ray examinations—screen	3,131	3,860	4,124	4,411	4,977	4,373
X-ray films	807	1,043	747	918	924	909
Tomograms (patients)		30	38	67	60	44
Tuberculin tests	117	77	123	144	131	233
Blood sedimentation rate	558	487	543	643	720	636
Sputum examinations at General Hospital	684	925	865	992	1,270	1,777

During several months of 1946 the work of the clinic (especially examinations of contacts and special examinations) had to be curtailed on account of structural alterations and installation of new X-ray plant. These improvements have now been completed and will contribute much to the efficient working of the Clinic.

Mass Radiography.

In November and the first half of December, a mass radiography survey was carried out by the Newcastle Unit in co-operation

with the South Shields Tuberculosis Services. The survey covered firms (58), schools and members of the general public. The results were as follows :—.....

<i>Miniature Films.</i>		<i>Large Films.</i>		<i>Referred to Chest Clinic.</i>	
<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
3,142	2,890	206	171	51	53
495	440	23	25	2	10

(Schools included in above).

The above table shows that, out of 6,032 persons surveyed, 377 (approx. 6%) were re-called for large films and of these 104 (1.7% of the total) were referred to the Chest Clinic for further observation and treatment if necessary. Investigation of these 104 patients gave the following results :—

Cases already known to the Chest Clinic.....	10
Pulmonary tuberculosis	24
Inactive lesions	48
Diseases other than pulmonary tuberculosis (Carcinoma 1 ; Anthracosis 1 ; Bronchiectasis 1 ; Heart disease 1)	4
Had not yet attended for investigation.....	18
	<hr/> 104 <hr/>

Patients were referred to the Ultra Violet ray and Dental Clinics during 1946 as follows :—

Ultra Violet Ray.

New cases referred—33. Total attendances—704.

Treatment was mainly for tuberculous abdomen and neck glands.

Dental Treatment.

Five patients received dental treatment during the year.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

There were no changes during 1946 in the personnel of the Venereal Diseases Clinic which consists of one medical officer, two nurses and two male attendants.

There was an increase in the number of cases of gonorrhoea, but a reduction in the number of cases of syphilis. There was a considerable increase in the number of patients who had presumably been exposed to infection but who were found not to be suffering from venereal disease.

The following table shows in detail the cases dealt with at the South Shields Clinic for the first time during each of the past ten years.

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Syphilis	133	153	149	135	166	237	255	205	185	157
Soft Chancre	13	28	16	17	22	18	14	4	5	17
Gonorrhoea	313	290	203	245	279	234	266	237	269	298
Total venereal cases	459	471	368	397	467	489	535	446	459	472
Non-venereal cases	276	345	301	280	379	344	446	446	401	525
Grand Total*	735	816	669	677	846	833	981	892	860	997

*Including the undermentioned numbers of Service patients :—

1939	—	1940.....	3	1941.....	39
1942	60	1943.....	56	1944.....	31
1945	54	1946	20		

The cases dealt with for the first time include the following numbers of patients who were known to have had treatment for the same infection at other centres, in Service Hospitals or by general practitioners approved by the Ministry of Health under Circular 2226 :—

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Syphilis	54	62	55	53	62	102	98	66	83	76
Soft Chancre	5	6	3	1	1	2	2	.....	1	2
Gonorrhoea	43	27	31	24	32	23	15	7	31	71
Total venereal cases	102	95	89	78	95	127	115	73	115	149
Non-venereal or undiagnosed	8	6	18	22	12	15	13	.....	1	8
Grand Total	110	101	107	100	107	142	128	73	116	157

The following table shows the attendances at the South Shields clinic during the past 10 years.

Year.	Residents.	Non-residents.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1937	21,188	3,773	24,961	18,581	6,380
1938	21,035	3,480	24,515	17,535	6,980
1939	14,995	2,130	17,125	11,102	6,023
1940	11,475	2,341	13,816	8,213	5,603
1941	9,559	2,695	12,254	7,930	4,324
1942	10,507	2,007	12,514	7,824	4,690
1943	13,674	2,687	16,361	9,192	7,169
1944	14,674	2,878	17,552	9,021	8,531
1945	13,291	1,926	15,217	7,542	7,675
1946	12,240	1,915	14,155	6,804	7,351

Total cases treated at the South Shields clinic during 1946, including cases who had continued treatment from 1945 :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Syphilis	295	226	521
Soft chancre	19	.....	19
Gonorrhoea	310	151	461
Non-venereal diseases	506	77	583

Disposal of Cases.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ceased attendance :						
(a) Before completion of treatment	11	28	.....	.....	9	25
(b) After completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11
Transferred to other centres or to private practitioners	98	16	3	.....	45	13
Discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	34	23	12	.....	215	43
Died	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under treatment on 31st Dec., 1946	151	159	4	.....	39	59

South Shields Cases treated at other centres.

	<i>S.</i>	<i>S.C.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>N.V.D.</i>	<i>Total Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Grimsby	1	.....	1	3	5	12
Hull .....	.....	1	1	1	3	8
Newcastle	5	2	16	40	63	683
Sunderland .....	.....	.....	3	5	8	165
Tynemouth .....	.....	.....	4	9	13	262
TOTAL	6	3	25	58	92	1,130

Pathological Examinations.

1,938 specimens of pathological material were examined at Leeds University as follows :—

Source of Material.	Wasser- mann.	Nature of examination.			Micro- scopic.
		Kahn.	G.F.T.	Globulin.	
South Shields V.D.					
Clinic	1,639	10	7	.....	.....
South Shields General					
Hospital	117	.....	1	.....	.....
Ingham Infirmary	132	1	2	.....	.....
Private practitioners	28	1	.....	.....	.....

The following were examined at the Newcastle Laboratories.

Newcastle V.D. Clinic	221	.....	.....	13	.....
Sunderland V. D.					
Clinic	8	.....	2	.....	20
Tynemouth V.D. Clinic	25	.....	2	.....	.....
H.M. Prison, Durham	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poole Sanatorium	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Others	6	.....	3	.....	.....

Arsenical compounds and Penicillin.

4,464 doses of approved arsenical compounds were administered to patients attending the Clinic. 335 patients were treated with Penicillin (Syphilis 45, Gonorrhoea 288, others 2).

Regulation 33 B.

Thirty-three first notifications were received during 1946, in respect of two men and 31 women. In one case a second notification was received. After the first notification, attempts were

made, without success, to persuade the patient to attend the clinic for treatment. After the second notification she was served with a notice under Regulation 33B, requiring her to attend. As she failed to do so she was prosecuted. At the hearing of the case the Justices ordered her to attend for treatment and suspended judgment. She has attended regularly since.

Contact Tracing.

Miss H. M. Johns, M.A., Almoner of the Joint Committee's Clinic at Newcastle, attended 34 sessions at the South Shields V.D. Clinic. 61 of the female cases were advised, assisted or visited at home. 19 defaulters were followed up.

Thirty-three contacts were sought, but of these, the correct name and address was given in only 14 cases. In addition, in twenty cases the V.D. medical officer was successful in persuading contacts to attend for treatment.

The following is a summary of Miss John's work :—

Patients dealt with	61
Contacts sought	33
Contacts found	15
Contacts examined	8
Contacts found to have V.D.	8
Defaulters followed up	19
Interviews within the clinic	59
Letters sent to defaulters	17
Effective visits to defaulters	13
Ineffective visits	18
Effective visits to contacts	8
Ineffective visits	6
Visits of enquiry about contacts	39

Some Factors in the Social Background.

Of the 44 women seen for the first time in 1946, the following were the age groups :—

Under 15	4
16—18	3
19—21	6
22—25	10
26—30	6
31—40	12
41—50	1
Over 51	2

Of those below 15 years, two were illegitimate children who attended for blood tests before adoption. Of those over 16 years, four were single, 23 married, 11 separated and two widowed. The alleged source of infection of those who were married or separated; in ten cases the source was marital, 15 extra marital and in others the source was unknown.

I am indebted to Miss Johns and the two Health Visitors from County Durham who were lent to assist Miss Johns in this exacting and difficult work, for their very valuable help during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births.

2,258 live births and 80 still births were notified or reported during 1946, as follows :—

	<i>Live births.</i>	<i>Still births.</i>
By midwives	2,245	80
By doctors	3	.....
By local Registrars	10	.....
	<hr/> 2,258 <hr/>	<hr/> 80 <hr/>

This total includes 135 live and 13 still births born in the General Hospital Maternity Unit to mothers who were not residents of the Borough. The total number of births in the General Hospital during the year was 831 live and 44 still births.

	<i>Live.</i>	<i>Still.</i>
Residents of the Borough	696	31
Non-Residents	135	13

About one-fifth of the births in the hospital were among non-residents. Two babies were born in the Ingham Infirmary.

55 babies were born to South Shields mothers in hospitals and nursing homes elsewhere than in South Shields.

The birth rate for 1946 was 22.0 per 1000 of the population.

Infant Mortality.

There were 145 deaths among infants under one year of age (93 boys and 52 girls); an infantile mortality rate of 66 per 1000 births. The neo-natal infant mortality was 34 per 1000 births.

Deaths among illegitimate children numbered 9 out of 132 births, compared with 136 among legitimate children.

The principal causes of deaths in infants were :—

Prematurity	39
Atelectasis, etc.	4
Injury at birth.....	12
Atrophy, marasmus	8
Bronchitis	13
Pneumonia	19
Enteritis	12

Maternal Mortality.

There were only two deaths among South Shields mothers as a result of pregnancy during the year. Both occurred after operation for Caesarean section. There was a third death, from pneumonia, not due to maternal causes. The maternal death rate was 0.91 per 1000 births. Six deaths occurred in the General Hospital among mothers not resident in South Shields; three of these were attributed to maternal and three to other causes.

Few advances in Public Health have been more gratifying than the decrease in the number of deaths of mothers due to childbirth in the last quarter of a century. The following statement shows the steady decline in maternal deaths in South Shields in the five year periods.

	<i>No. of Maternal deaths.</i>	<i>Maternal death rate (per 1000 births).</i>
1921—1925	70	4.39
1926—1930	69	5.59
1931—1935	50	4.79
1936—1940	29	3.17
1941—1945	19	2.15

It may be of some significance that the most marked decrease occurred in the years following the passing of the Midwives Act, 1936, when unqualified persons were prohibited from attending maternity cases for gain. A further decrease occurred after 1939 when the new maternity hospital was opened. No doubt these factors may have contributed to the decrease but better supervision of expectant mothers and the supply of milk and protective foods, together with the improvement in the midwifery services must have been the principal contributory causes.

Midwifery.

During 1946, 42 midwives notified their intention to practice ; 18 were on the staff of the General Hospital and 24 in domiciliary practice. At the end of the year 17 were in hospital and 20 on the district. All domiciliary midwives are in the Municipal service. There are none in private practice.

1,467 patients were attended in their own homes. Of these 455 were patients who had engaged the services of a doctor as well as a midwife.

The following table gives a summary of the work of the Municipal Midwives during 1946 :—

Number of cases attended	Midwifery	1,012
	Maternity	413
	Other cases	42
Cases attended on discharge from hospital before the 14th day—347.		
No. of morning visits		20,453
No. of evening visits		4,684
No. of pre-natal visits		10,143
No. of post-natal visits		843

There were notified to the Central Midwives Board four temporary suspensions and 17 changes of addresses or names.

Notifications from Midwives.

The following notifications were received at the Health Department from midwives :—

Sending for medical aid	475 (446 cases, 484 causes).
Intention to practice	42
Artificial feeding	60
Deaths (all were infants)	35
Still births	13
Source of infection	22
Laying out	21

The principal reasons for calling in medical aid were :—

(1) Mother :—

Malpresentations, delayed, prolonged and obstructed labour	96
Abortion or threatened	46
Haemorrhage	17
Perineal rupture	175
Increased temperature, albuminuria, etc.	30

(2) Babies :—

Feebleness	32
Discharging eyes	32
Deformities and injury	9
Rashes, etc.	5

Gas Analgesia.

At the end of the year two midwives had obtained certificates of proficiency in gas analgesia and arrangements had been made for all the midwives to have a special course of tuition to enable them to qualify for the certificate. Each midwife has been provided with a Minnetts Gas Analgesia apparatus.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified including eight from the General Hospital. Five of these which occurred in the patients' homes were transferred to hospital; the remaining ten were nursed at home by the nurses of the South Shields and District Nursing Association. There were no deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notifications were received in respect of eighteen cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. Twelve of these occurred in hospital. Of the cases which occurred at home one was admitted to hospital. Another was referred to the South Shields and District Nursing Association. One child died and one was under treatment at the end of the year. In the remaining 16 cases there was no impairment of vision.

In addition the midwives called in medical aid in 28 cases of discharging eyes, other than ophthalmia neonatorum. There was no impairment of vision in any of these cases.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Six cases of this condition were notified, five of which occurred in hospital. The sixth case was nursed at home by the nurses of the South Shields and District Nursing Association.

Child Life Protection.

At the end of the year four children in four different homes were being supervised by Health Visitors. The children were found to be well cared for. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining fireguards for the homes.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act.

Twelve children were reported for adoption by registered adoption societies during the year. The adoption societies ask for a report on the suitability of the prospective parents and their homes before placing a child with a view to adoption. Close co-operation is maintained with the societies and a high standard is required before prospective parents or homes are deemed to be suitable for the reception of children.

When the children are placed in homes they are frequently visited by the Health Visitors until the adoption procedure is complete and the papers examined. Thereafter the children are visited at the routine visits of the Health Visitors and more frequently if necessary. The reception of more than one adopted child in one home is discouraged.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

PRE-NATAL CLINICS.—These clinics are held at the Municipal Clinic on two afternoons and two evenings every week and on three afternoons a week at the General Hospital. The latter clinics provide mostly for patients who are to be admitted to the Maternity Hospital for their confinement.

The following is a summary of the work done at the Municipal Pre-natal Clinics.

Number on register at the beginning of 1946	252
Number registered during 1946—Expectant mothers ..	812
Non-pregnant	89
Number of first visits	901
Number of subsequent visits	3,173
Remaining on the register at the end of 1946	360
Number of clinic sessions	230
Of the births there were, Midwives cases	410
with medical assistance ..	48
Doctors cases, normal ..	32
Instrumental	33
Hospital cases, normal ..	95
Instrumental	12
Caesarean sections ..	3
Other	21

Among the births there were 13 stillbirths, 12 premature births, 34 left the town, 6 were County cases and 15 were lost trace of.

Routine blood tests for the Wasserman reaction were carried out in 1,326 cases; 15 of these proved positive and the patients were referred for appropriate treatment.

Of the expectant mothers who attended the clinic the following defects were found :—

Dental caries	155
Respiratory diseases	12
Cardiac diseases	3
Varicose veins	71
Oedema	23
Albuminuria	4
Hyperaemia	5

The following summarises the work at the General Hospital Clinics.

	<i>Borough Patients.</i>	<i>County Patients.</i>
Pre-natal Clinic—		
Patients	914	64
Attendances	6,522	475
Post-natal Clinic—		
Patients	578	85
Attendances	647	92

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Seven afternoon clinics are held per week. Two morning clinics per week are devoted to toddlers. Three sessions are held at the Municipal Clinic and four at the branch clinics. The branch clinics are held in church halls and have not proved to be satisfactory. One such clinic held at St. Mary's Church was transferred to the Municipal Clinic in January, 1947, and the Clinic held at St. Gregory's church was transferred to the Nook Assembly Rooms.

The following is a summary of the work at the Infant Clinics.

New attenders during 1946	1,668
Number of attendances	27,682
Number of sessions held	435

Dental Treatment.

The following number of patients received treatment from the Dental Surgeon who devotes part of his time to Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Extractions.</i>	<i>Conservative treatment.</i>
Children under 5 years	159	486	1
Expectant mothers	374	386	119
Nursing mothers	3	1	2

Convalescent Home.

During the year, seven children were admitted to the Convalescent Home at Cleadon for varying periods (Total 337 in-patient days).

Ultra Violet Ray Treatment.

218 children under school age made 3,062 attendances at the "Sunlight" Clinic.

Care of Premature Infants.

It has not been possible to carry out all the recommendations of the Ministry of Health regarding the care of premature infants in hospital. Improvised arrangements have been made to comply as far as possible with the recommendations. In the plans for the extension to the Maternity Hospital adequate provision is made.

Almost all the recommendations for the care of these infants at home have been or are being provided, but on account of the unsatisfactory condition of some homes it is impossible to carry out the recommendations in every case.

During 1946, 144 babies were born prematurely; of these, 95 were born at home and 49 in hospital.

Of those born at home, 86 were nursed entirely at home and 9 were sent to hospital. 14 died during the first 24 hours, and 67 survived at the end of one month.

Of those born in hospital 7 died in the first 24 hours and 50 survived at the end of one month.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The following is a summary of the work of the Welfare Worker in connection with the Council's scheme in conjunction with the Jarrow Deanery Moral Welfare Association. The figures refer to South Shields cases.

Number of unmarried mothers seeking advice and help	31
Number admitted to hostels	12
Number of persons who desired to adopt children	18
Number of children legally adopted	9
Number awaiting adoption	11
Number for whom other satisfactory arrangements were made (<i>e.g.</i> in grandparents homes, etc.)	9
Number of visits by persons seeking assistance	166
Number of callers at the office	276

Of the nine children who were legally adopted, four were placed in homes in South Shields and five in homes elsewhere.

Home Visiting.

During 1946 the Health Visitors paid the following visits to homes.

First visits after notification of birth	2,112
Subsequent visits of children under one year	3,856
Visits to children 1—5 years.	9,350
Visits re still births	56
Visits re infant deaths	123
First visits to expectant mothers	743
Subsequent visits	20
Visits to post-natal mothers	642
Visits re midwifery emergency cases	452
Visits re admission to Maternity Hospital	112
Visits re adopted children	116
Visits re ophthalmia neonatorum	35

The Health Visitors attended 851 child welfare clinic sessions and 425 pre-natal clinic sessions.

Day Nurseries.

The following is a statement of the work of the two Daytime Nurseries at Ogle Terrace and Wellington Terrace for the past year.

	<i>Ogle Terrace.</i>	<i>Wellington Terrace.</i>
No. of children on the register at end of 1945	42	41
Admissions during 1946 :		
Under 2 years old	15	11
2—5 years old	28	15
No. of attendances during 1946 :—		
Under 2 years old	2,634	2,670
2—5 years old	6,209	6,169
Average attendance per session :		
Under 2 years old	8.7	8.8
2—5 years old	20.5	20.4
No. of children on the register at the end of 1946 :—		
Under 2 years old	12	12
2—5 years old	31	28

Taken over the whole year the percentage of children whose mothers were in full employment was 93%, and five per cent. were compassionate cases. In about 2% of the cases the mothers were not in employment.

Home Help Scheme.

Three home helps were appointed at the end of September, 1946. During the last three months of the year 3 maternity and 5 cases of illness were given assistance in household duties.

The cost of the service given is recovered from the household according to the Council's scale of recovery charges.

Table 6.—DEATHS DURING 1946 OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.
CAUSES AND AGES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	Males.	Females.
All causes : Certified	56	9	3	3	71	23	22	13	6	135	88	47
Uncertified	3	.....	.....	1	4	2	2	1	1	10	5	5
Smallpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickenpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1
Scarlet fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping cough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria and croup .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculous meningitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1
Abdominal tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Other tuberculous diseases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis (not tuberculous) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convulsions	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	1	8	5	3
Laryngitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	2	.....	13	10	3
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	8	5	1	19	12	7
Diarrhoea .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteritis .....	.....	.....	1	2	3	6	1	2	.....	12	4	8
Gastritis .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1
Syphilis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rickets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocation, overlaying .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	2	1
Injury at birth	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	9	3
Atelectasis	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1
Congenital malformations	6	.....	.....	.....	6	3	1	1	.....	11	6	5
Premature birth	34	3	.....	.....	37	2	.....	.....	.....	39	29	10
Atrophy, debility and marasmus	2	2	1	1	6	1	.....	.....	1	8	6	2
Other causes .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	1	8	3	5
Total	59	9	3	4	75	25	24	14	7	145	93	52

Net births in the year :—

Legitimate 2,074

Illegitimate 132

Net deaths in the year :—

Legitimate infants 136

Illegitimate 9

Table 7.—DEATHS DURING 1946 OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR: CAUSES AND WARD DISTRIBUTION.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WARDS.															Total
	Shields	Beacon	St. Hilda	Hadrian	Holborn	Laygate	Victoria	Rents	Reken dyke	West toe	Deans	Tyne block	Simon side	West Park	Har-ton	
ALL CAUSES—Certified	5	2	10	4	7	12	6	12	7	10	16	15	9	20	135	
Uncertified			1				2	1		1	2	2	1		10	
Smallpox																
Chickenpox																
Measles						1					1				2	
Scarlet fever																
Whooping cough																
Diphtheria and croup																
Erysipelas																
Tuberculous meningitis		1										1			2	
Abdominal tuberculosis									1						1	
Other tuberculous diseases															1	
Meningitis (not tuberculous)																
Convulsions	1		1						2		2	1			8	
Laryngitis				2		1										
Bronchitis			4		1	1	4	1			4	2	1	2	13	
Pneumonia (all forms)												2		1	19	
Diarrhoea																
Enteritis						1		3	1	1			1	4	12	
Gastritis															2	
Syphilis																
Rickets																
Suffocation, overlaying							1				1		1		3	
Injury at birth	1					1				2	3	1	1	2	12	
Atelectasis								1			1				4	
Congenital malformations			2	1			1							5	11	
Premature birth	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	4		2	7	3	6	39	
Atrophy, debility & marasmus	1						1	2				2	2	1	8	
Other causes						1		1	1	1	4				8	
Total deaths under one year		5	2	11	4	7	12	8	13	7	11	18	17	10	20	145
Number of births*	21	127	53	117	38	67	165	142	158	160	175	166	224	161	348	2,258
Infant mortality rate*		39	38	94	105	104	73	56	82	44	63	108	76	62	57	66

* The births dealt with in this table are (a) 2,248 live births notified under the Public Health Act, and (b) 10 registered and not previously notified; including 136 births in the General Hospital and other maternity homes among non-residents of the Borough. Elsewhere in this report the Registrar General's figures of births registered during the calendar year have been used for the calculation of birth rates.

Table 8.—SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1946, taken at 9-0 a.m. daily at the Bents Park
and Health Department, South Shields.

MONTH.	AIR TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETER			EARTH TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL. (in inches).				WIND.														
	Average		Absolute.			Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Relative Humidity.	At 1 Foot Depth.	At 4 Feet Depth.	Total Fall.	No. of days rain fell .01" or more.	Most in a day.		Direction at 9 a.m. Number of Days.														
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Date.								Minimum.	Date.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.						
	Barometer (corrected for elevation, temperature, etc).	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.									
January	41.6	32.6	49.1	20.7	26	37.4	35.7	84	36.2	40.9	1.47	14	.59	29	3	1	1	5	10	8	3								
February	46.6	36.9	55.5	23.3	7	41.7	39.6	82	39.4	41.2	.66	10	.13	22	2	1		1	6	8	10								
March	48.5	37.1	63.7	26.2	29	41.9	39.9	83	38.9	40.1	1.38	16	.27	3	2	5	6	1	4	6	6								
April	57.1	42.3	71.5	33.9	4	49.1	45.7	75	46.7	46.9	1.61	14	.43	4	3	3	2	1	3	5	5								
May	55.8	43.0	67.1	36.4	22	50.0	46.4	74	52.7	50.7	1.66	14	.45	31	3	16	4	5	1	1	1								
June	64.4	48.9	72.0	42.1	23	58.7	52.6	64	58.0	55.4	1.71	18	.33	9	2		1		3	9	6	9							
July	69.3	53.2	80.8	47.9	12	62.9	58.1	74	61.8	59.1	3.25	17	.88	26	3		2	4	3	12	7	3							
August	65.6	50.6	72.9	43.4	4	59.8	56.3	80	59.2	59.1	3.24	21	.78	12	3	1	3	1	3	10	4	6							
September	63.9	49.5	69.8	43.8	26	56.9	53.7	80	55.0	57.2	3.37	16	.68	19	1	1	2	2	8	7	8	2							
October	53.3	45.2	61.8	33.4	3	49.1	46.4	80	50.0	53.7	.86	9	.30	2	8	6	2	6	2	2	2	5							
November	51.4	41.9	65.7	35.6	4	46.4	45.2	91	44.9	48.7	3.80	26	.51	20	2	5	2	1	7	5	4	4							
December	44.3	35.1	49.9	28.2	7	39.4	38.1	88	37.7	43.3	2.87	20	.43	26	2	2	1	4	4	8	5	5							
AVERAGES	55.2	43.0	.....	.....	.....	49.4	46.5	79	48.4	49.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.88	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



